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F. KEAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874. NO. 12.

FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

HE COMPROMISE DISAPPROVED

NOTHER ORDER TO GENERAL EMORY.

uthority of Kellogg's Government Alone to be Recognized.

nory Offers Him Military Aid and He Accepts Gratefully.

ELLOGG INTERVIEWED BY A NEW YORK REPORTER.

THE TWO FACTIONS ATTEMPT A COMPROMISE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—There e no new developments this morning. neral Brooke occupies the Executive ice. Mayor Wiltz had a conversation th him relative to re-establishing the unicipal courts and other matters pering to the police department, the preervation of order, etc. A consultation is w going on at the Custom House beeen Governor McEnery and his partins, and Governor Kellogg and others, nking to a compromise, but legal obsta- es are said to present themselves at alost every step. Military occupation until ongress disposes of the question would, mits be cheerfully acquiesced in by th parties.

THE PRESIDENT INTERFERES—KELLOGG MUST BE REINSTATED.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—A special eeting of the Cabinet was held this morng, and after consultation, the following legram to General Emory was sent by e President, through Adjutant General ownsend:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 18, 1874.

o General W. H. Emory, New Orleans:

I am directed by the President to say that our acts to this date, so far as they have en reported and received here officially, e approved, except so far as they name ol. Brooke to command the city of New rleans. It would have been better to ve named him as Commander of the nited States forces in that city. The ate government existing at the time of e beginning of the present insurrection- y movement, must be recognized as the wful State government until some other tate government can be supplied. Upon e surrender of the insurgents, you will inform Gov. Kellogg of the fact and ive him the necessary support to reestablish the authority of the State overnment. If at the end of the five ays, given in the proclamation of the 15th st., there still exists armed resistance to e authority of the State, you will summon a surrender to the insurgents. If a rrender is not quietly submitted to, it ust be enforced at all hazards. This being an insurrection against the State government of Louisiana, to aid in the supression of which this Government has been called upon in the forms required by the Constitution and the laws of Congress hereunder, it is not the province of the United States authorities to make terms with parties engaged in such insurrection.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

GENERAL EMORY EXPLAINS HIS COURSE.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The following telegram was received to-night rom General Emory, addressed to Adjutant General Townsend, dated New Orans, to-day:

"I placed Colonel Brooke in command of he city, as well as in command of the ropery otherwise would have been left in narchy. Governor Kellogg did not, and has not yet, called on me or support to re-establish the State gov- rnment. His Chief of Police was shot down, and the next in command also, and he whole force has utterly dispersed and hidden away out of sight. For one of them o have attempted to stand on his beat would have been certain destruction; and, even now, the State authorities, represented by Governor Kellogg, have added to de- er taking charge for the present."

THIS IS HOW PENN SEES IT.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Lieutenant Governor Penn makes the following tatement relative to the State government: The two governments have been organized since 1872. There was a meeting of the McEnery Legislature last session. In every respect, therefore the *status* of the *de facto* and *de jure* governments was maintained. The troops engaged on the 14th, instead of being insurgents, as styled in he President's proclamation, were he militia of the McEnery government, duly commissioned, &c. They overthrew and drove from the soil of the State the officers of the *de facto* government, establishing the McEnery as a *de facto* as well as a *de jure* government. Under the strict letter of the law, Kellogg could not call upon the United States to interfere, he and his government being out of the State and unable, at the time of his application, to maintain himself in Louisiana, but a refugee in the Custom House. The proclamation of the President has been obeyed, and while he United States forces are in possession of the archives and property of the State, he McEnery government is still organized and simply deprived of its *de facto* functions by the United States authority and power. The McEnery government can assert, and its power will be obeyed throughout the State. The Kellogg government can be reinstated by the United States forces, but can only maintain itself through that power. Penn then asks: "Is this the Republican form of government guaranteed to every State under the Constitution?"

GENERAL EMORY OFFERS KELLOGG MILITARY SUPPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—The following explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 18, 1874.

To the Hon. William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR—In obedience to the orders of the President, I have the honor to inform you of the surrender of the insurgents, lately in arms against the State government, and to afford you the necessary military support to re-establish the State government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) W. H. EMORY, Colonel and Brevet Major General Commanding.

KELLOGG'S REPLY.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18, 1874.

To Major General W. H. Emory,, U. S. A, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, of this date, informing me that you are prepared to afford the necessary military support to re-establish the State government. I will promulgate an executive order in the *Official Journal* to-morrow morning, instructing all officers of the State who have been prevented from performing their duties, to resume their functions at once. Owing to the disorganization of the police force in New Orleans, resulting from the recent conflict of arms, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police will not be able to get their officers on their beats till to-morrow. Therefore I must request you to assume the maintenance of the peace and order of the city during the coming night. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

KELLOGG'S ORDER.

The following order was subsequently sent to the *Official Journal:*

EXECUTIVE ORDER—All State officers who have been prevented, during the recent troubles, from performing their duties, will immediately resume their official functions. The Board of Metropolitan Police will at once assemble and organize the police force of New Orleans and assume the maintenance of the peace and order of the city.

(Signed) WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE

labors without results. Nothing will likely come of it.

KELLOGG SEES IT THUS.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The *Times'* special from New Orleans reports an interview with Governor Kellogg, in which the Governor said:

"The trouble commenced with the withdrawal of the United States troops some months ago. As soon as they were gone, these men felt that they were strongest in the city, and were determined upon a contest. So, when Marshal Packard applied for troops to see that the registration law was carried out, they pretended that they were afraid of foul play at the election. The registration was perfectly fair. The appeal for troops was according to the terms of the Enforcement Act. The White Leaguers commenced, as early as the end of August, to patrol the parishes, with the avowed object of scaring the colored men so badly that they would be afraid to register their names, and so lose their vote. I gave them a perfectly fair registration. Marshal Packard appointed all the Supervisors they nominated, and every delegate would have cast his vote. They had fair play themselves, but they would not give it to others. They just want the offices, and that is the meaning of this outburst. The Government of Louisiana yields an enormous amount of patronage, for which McEnery and his friends hunger. 'Plan of reform?' No! they are too muddleheaded for that. I have reduced the taxation by one-half since I came into office. I have done everything that I could, with honor, to conciliate these men. My record, in spite of all their accusations, is clearer than their own. They call me a thief, and I challenge them, or any one else, to prove that I have ever peculated. The affairs of the city are in their own hands. The Mayor and municipal officials are all their own men. They have the disposal of all the city funds, save those destined for special purposes, like the levee fund, and these are in the hands of Commissions of both parties. They do not claim that these have been misused. So unreasonable is the opposition I experience, so violent the hatred that meets me, that were I not in a measure tied to the State, I would resign. I would not remain in so onerous and unthankful an office; but I have to remain. I hope there may be no trouble, the passions of the mob have been so excited that they cannot be controlled. They do not wish to come in contract with the United States authorities, it is true, but I fear we have not seen the end of this."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 18, 1874.

MISS PROCTOR VERSUS MOULTON.

The papers have been filed in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, in the case of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton, and a formal order of arrest has been issued.

FOUR MEN LOST AT SEA.

The bark Gefion, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken on the 15th, and reported that on the 6th, in a squall, they lost the first mate and three men.

THE BROWN-MORRIS MATCH.

The representatives of George Brown, of Halifax, and Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, have posted $1,000 as part of the $4,000 in gold for which the principals are to row on the Kennebecasis river at St. Johns, N. B. The course is four miles in length. The final deposit of $2,000 is to be posted on the 24th.

CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

Messrs. Talcott, Alexander and Gerlon, the Committee to examine the condition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, report cash and cash assets, the latter including six thousand shares of the company's stock, one million and sixty thousand; liabilities, including bills becoming due to the end of February, 1875, one million and fifty-seven thousand. This includes the two steamships on the City of Tokio, now nearly completed. The City of Peking is entirely paid for. Additional suspended assets, such as due from the Mexican and South American Governments, disputed insurance, &c., four hundred thousand dollars. The Committee report no obligation or indebtedness resting on the company, other than arises in the regular course of business.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Accident at Blairsville Intersection.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., September 18, 1874.

Last night, a stock train, bound East, ran into the rear end of another stock train, at Blairsville Intersection. The caboose of the train was completely demolished. A drover who was in the car was seriously injured and taken to Derry this morning. One of his legs was so mashed as to render amputation necessary. No other person was hurt. One of the stock cars, loaded with stock, was smashed. No stock was killed.

Englishman Drowned in Lake George.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HOBART, IND., September 18, 1874.

The body of Wm. Shifton, of England, was found this morning in Lake George, near this place. He started out hunting yesterday, with a small boat. The boat was found first, floating bottom upward. Then, with grappling irons, his gun, which had not been discharged, was taken out. The body was found soon after. He has been visiting here for the past few weeks.

Fell Asleep on the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ADA, O., September 18, 1874.

Timothy O'Leary was run over by a passing freight train last night, and instantly killed. His head was cut off and his body badly mutilated. He was on a spree yesterday, and it is supposed that he lay down on the track and fell asleep.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide at Paterson, New Jersey.

PATERSON, N. J., September 18.—John Crown attempted, this morning, to kill his wife and, failing, killed himself.

FIRE RECORD.

New Jersey Paper Mills Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., September 18.—Kingsland's paper mills, between Bellesville and Passaic, were burned this morning, with a large stock. Loss $80,000; partially insured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day.—For the southern portion of the Middle States, southerly winds, stationary barometer, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather and coast rains. For the Lower Lake region, increasing winds, falling barometer, clear, followed by cloudy weather, and light rain. For the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly winds, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional local rains.

The Old Catholic Conference at Bonn closed yesterday.

The steamer State of Indiana, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

Louisville sympathized again last night, and adopted resolutions asking the President not to sustain Kellogg.

Theodore Tilton published his second statement yesterday. It filled twenty-eight columns of the Chicago *Tribune.*

A large sympathy meeting was held in Memphis last evening, addressed by five of the most prominent lawyers of the city.

The semi-annual convention of general railroad passenger agents of the United States is in session at New York, with closed doors.

The Unitarian Convention at Saratoga adjourned last night, *sine die.* The next Convention will be held two years hence, at the same place.

Professor King and R. W. Baird made a successful balloon ascension at Erie yesterday, alighting at Gospel Hill, six miles from the starting point.

A dispatch from Constantinople says twenty-four thousand people in Angora are utterly destitute, and will require maintenance throughout the winter.

Albert Cunz, of the United States Secret Service, indicted in connection with the Washington safe-burglary, has surrendered himself at New York and been admitted to bail.

Prominent legal gentleman in Washington are of the opinion that the surrender of the Louisiana insurgents will not prevent their prosecution for treason by the State authorities.

John H. Pulman, Private Secretary to Governor Allen, and G. A. Doran, of Columbus, have purchased the *Evening Dispatch* of that city, and will conduct it as an independent paper.

Military officers at Washington say the army is not large enough for the protection of the frontiers and at the same time to assist in enforcing processes in extraordinary cases, such as that of Louisiana.

A band of outlaws have barricaded themselves in the Court House at Jackson, Breathitt county, Ky. The militia of Louisville were called out to "preserve peace and good order" in that locality.

Lieutenant Governor Woodford, of New York, announces his intention to retire from Congress, and publishes a letter to his constituents asking them to select a successor for the remainder of his term.

The Tennessee Democratic State Committee have issued an address on the Civil Rights bill and the lawlessness in that State. They fix the responsibility of the latter on the authors and supporters of the former.

The match game of billiards between Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion, six hundred points, French carom, for one thousand dollars, was won by Rudolphe in fifty innings, Dion scoring 338. Rudolphe's highest run was 78; Dion's 55.

Five stages, running from Malvern, on the Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, to Hot Springs, Ark., were stopped by four highwaymen, Thursday night at half-past nine o'clock. The robbers secured one thousand dollars in money and three gold watches. The Sheriff was, at last accounts, but five miles behind the scoundrels.

Buy White River Flour.

30,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

Condition of the South.

Speech of Senator Morton at Indianapolis.

The Reconstruction Policy Not Responsible for its Failure.

A New Rebellion Throughout the Southern States—The Louisiana Outbreak Discussed—A Carnival of Murder and Reign of Terror.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 15.—Senator Morton addressed an immense audience at Masonic Hall this evening, upon the past and present condition of the South. He spoke earnestly and calmly, and his remarks throughout were applauded. Thousands who came to hear him were turned away for want of room. The following is a condensed report of his speech:

IS RECONSTRUCTION A FAILURE?

We are told that reconstruction is a failure, and that the recent disturbances by the White Leagues are evidence that it was based upon false principles. I dissent from this entirely. So far as reconstruction has failed, it has been the conduct of its enemies, not because of the intrinsic defects of the system. The system contemplated by it by murderers and desperadoes does not prove it unsound, any more than the violation of the criminal law by felons proves it unsound. The system of reconstruction is based on the broadest principles of justice, equality and Republicanism. The Fourteenth Amendment excluded a certain class of rebels from holding office, but that class has been diminished by Congress, until it does not number over one hundred and fifty men. The resistance to reconstruction grows out of the fierce opposition to the abolition of slavery and to the elevation of the negro to civil and political rights. The proposition to establish a White Man's government, excluding the negro from participation, is at war, not only with the system of reconstruction but the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The White Leagues are an armed organization, having but a single principle, which is that all political powers, State and national, shall be vested only in white men, excluding negroes totally. They recognize no line of demarkation in politics, except the color line. Their weapons are murder and perjury, and they point to their own deeds of murder as evidence that the system of reconstruction is unsound and a failure. The recent outburst of murder and violence, not only in Louisiana but throughout most of the Southern States, has, in great part, grown out of a notion that the President would not again interpose to suppress violence in the South, protect the lives and liberties of the people and maintain the State governments in the exercise of their authority. They were mistaken, and the President has again interposed, has disarmed the insurrection in Louisiana, and has notified them in other States that he will enforce the laws for the protection of life, liberty and property. This shows what would be the condition of things in the South if there was a Democratic Administration at Washington that would not interfere for the protection of life and property.

CARNIVAL OF MURDER AND CRIME.

For two months, in a majority of Southern States, there has been a high carnival of murder. A reign of terror has again been established, the like of which has not existed since the war. But a small part of the crimes are made known to the Northern public. When negroes and white Republicans are shot in droves we hear about it, with all the excuses and justifications that can be offered; but of the solitary killing, the shooting of negroes in the fields and woods and in their cabins, the public hear nothing. The men who send out the news from the South are, with few exceptions, Democrats, sympathisers with these crimes and some times participators. If they give the news of even the larger massacres, they accompany it with apologies and justifications. The solitary killings pass unnoticed, and many parts of the South the newspapers dare not publish them. The telegraph is loaded with reports that the negroes are rising and have conspired to exterminate the whites and that the whites are standing on the defensive; but when the facts finally come out, it turns out that only negroes and white Republicans are killed. These stories are disgustingly stupid and silly, and when Northern newspapers republish and credit them, they degrade their own intelligence. We remember how the negroes behaved during the war, when they knew their masters were fighting for their perpetual slavery. All the negroes ask is to be let alone. They know very well that they cannot cope with the whites in any struggle with arms; they have little property and comparatively few arms; they are not able to defend themselves. These wicked calumnies are made the pretext for assassinations in every part of the South.

THE NEW REBELLION UNIVERSAL.

The White Leaguers, or the Ku-Klux—for they are the same things—go gunning for negroes. They hunt them like squirrels; they murder them singly and by the score, upon false pretexts or upon none. In many cases white Republicans are murdered. It is not a war of races; it is a war of one race upon another, and, broadly, is a war against the Republicans of the South, white and black. This, not from apprehensions of social equality or fear of the Civil Rights bill, but to make this a White Man's government and reduce the negroes, as nearly as possible, to slaves. You have heard of the butcheries recently, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and other States, and I have not time or strength to enumerate them. The recent outbursts have not been confined to one State; they run through nearly the whole South.

LOUISIANA, FOR EXAMPLE.

Louisiana is just now attracting more attention than the others. On Monday, the White League conspiracy broke out in Louisiana, overturned the State government and attempted to establish a new one. In the conflict in New Orleans, thirty men are reported killed and fifty wounded. To understand the condition of Louisiana, we must go back eight years. During that time the State has been made a vast slaughter-house, the murders extending to almost every plantation. In 1868, the Republicans, in a Convention at the Mechanics Institute, to propose amendments to the Constitution, were set upon by the police and a vast mob of armed ruffians, and more than two hundred killed and wounded in less than thirty minutes. The details of that butchery, given by the committee that investigated it, were sickening and never excelled in atrocity. In the spring of 1868, the State being reconstructed, an election was held under the protection of the Government of the United States, confessed by all a fair election, and the Republicans carried the State by 26,000 majority. In the summer, the Ku-Klux were organized. Between September 1st and the November election, they killed and wounded over two thousand persons, mostly negroes, as shown by the report of the Committee of Congress. The cruelties perpetrated were never exceeded by the Indians, nor did that Committee examine the whole State. A reign of terror was created, Republicans were kept from the polls and the Democrats carried the November election by 41,000 majority, making a change of 67,000 votes. In some parishes the Republicans cast not a single vote; in others two; in others ten. After that, the negroes for some time were not shot in droves, but the stream of solitary murder rolled on.

ELECTION OF WARMOUTH.

Warmouth, a young man of no character, had been elected Governor in the spring, by the Republicans; but turned out corrupt, engaged in many schemes of fraud, in which most of his partners were Democrats. In 1871 the Republicans cast him off, the administration at Washington rejected him, and the Democrats, who had denounced him as having ruined the State, took him to their embrace and formed a coalition by which they were to carry the State and he was to be made United States Senator. In the bargain, his control of the machinery of election, which was said in his hands, as Governor, was counted equal to 30,000 votes. Louisiana was notoriously Republican as clearly as Vermont or Massachusetts. The Democrats believed that Warmouth could command enough to overcome that majority. Their entire hopes were based on fraud.

FRAUD AND MURDER.

They went into the election with full knowledge that they could only succeed by fraud. It was the most fraudulent election ever held in the United States. Senator Carpenter and a majority of the Senate Committee declared it an organized fraud. Republicans went into it, knowing they were to be swindled. When the election was over they still claimed that they had carried the State by four or five thousand majority, and that if the Election had been fair they would have had fifteen or twenty thousand majority. It was proven before the Senate Committee, that the returns of fifty-two parishes that were relied on to elect McEnery, were forged and cast out. The majority of the Senate Committee, through Mr. Carpenter, reported a bill to provide for a new election—that nobody was elected. The majority report, insisting that Kellogg was elected, having a majority, notwithstanding the frauds. It seems to be understood by many, that the majority reported in favor of McEnery. They did no such thing. They reported that he was not elected. I do not state that the Republicans did not also commit frauds. To use the language of the Committee, "They attempted to fight the Devil with fire." The Senator then proceeded to discuss the composition and proceedings of the returning board that counted the votes. The Supreme Court, three of the four members of which had been elected four years before and who did not connected in any way with these troubles, declared that the Lynch returning board was the lawful board, and that their decision, that Kellogg was elected, was conclusive. The Senator described the interference of United States under Diferd and its effect. He did not justify the interference of him, nor the irregularities of the Lynch board; but that interference did not change the question of right, nor invalidate what had been done. The Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that the Kellogg government is a lawful government. The President, in five different ways, recognized it. The House of Representatives recognized it, by admitting a member on Kellogg's certificate. The Senate did so by repeatedly refusing to pass a bill for a new election.

COFFAX AND COUSHATTA.

The Senator reviewed the Coffax massacre, where one hundred colored men were killed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and only one white man was hurt. He then sketched the Coushatta murders, and continued: For all these inhuman crimes, not a man has been punished. I am no advocate of Kellogg, but it is only justice to say that he has not belonged to any of the plundering rings, and no robbery or stealing has been brought home to him. The Republicans of Louisiana are not free from fraud. I believe no apology can be offered for them, when compared with the system of murder by which their ranks are decimated and the whole State demoralized. A reign of terror destroys the integrity of men, as well as their courage. Their enemies, in Louisiana, claim that the charges of corruption and misgovernment which they make against Republicans shall obscure and hide the fact that Louisiana has been one vast scene of murder for eight years. If the people of Louisiana would not have their State blighted, they must stop the murder business. They cannot expect an honest government. We have got past the point where it was necessary to inquire who was elected governor. A government cannot exist in any State without the power to determine who has been elected. Some things can be considered as settled. The Kellogg government has gone on nearly two years. The seizure of the State by the McEnery faction, was in the language of a Mexican pronunciamento. If it is tolerated in one State, it will be adopted in others; it would be the introduction of Mexican politics. There is but one salvation for the South—the recognition of the equal, civil and political rights of the different people, the protection of life, liberty and property. There must be toleration for all opinions and for all parties. There must be no war for Republicans as for Democrats. Whatever may be said of the irregularities by which the Kellogg government was established, it is undoubtedly true that it represented a majority of the people of the State. But if McEnery had been placed in office, it would have been by a fraud unequaled in extent and wickedness. To have elected McEnery Governor of Louisiana to observe the laws strictly and maintain order upon all occasions, while they were being constantly violated, would have been absurd.

APOLOGIES FOR MURDER.

Two apologies are offered for the murder of black and white Republicans throughout the South generally. First, That the whites are driven to it by the robberies of the carpetbaggers. This is a self evidently weak and senseless falsehood; for the murders and punishment have never fallen upon the thieves, but upon the innocent and the poor. Thieves have always found Democratic partners. What Democrat ever heard of one of the Republican party they have been warmly received by the Democratic party. The case of Warmouth is a notable fact. Governor Moses, of South Carolina, was a carpet-bagger, a native and said to have some of the best blood in the State in his veins. He has been kicked out, overboard by the Democracy. He offers to join the Democratic party he will probably be received, and thenceforth they will be silent as to his crimes.

The next excuse is that the negroes have conspired and warned themselves to exterminate the whites, and that these murders are committed by whites in self-defense. These are stupid lies, manufactured by knaves, to be believed by idiots. Governor Hendricks, in his speech the other night, complained that the Government had sent troops into the South, but made no mention of the causes for which they were sent. In addition to the murders and massacres which have taken place. He left his audience to infer that it was simply an outbreak of the negroes and without cause, and then went on to tell how the white people were outraged and exasperated by the formation of the bodies of negroes. That was an old story that had done service in the past, but will not do for the future. For a Governor to pick it out of the gutter, put it in its leggs and make it serve as an apology for these recent murders.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT.

The beginning of all improvement and all restoration in the South must consist in the cessation of murder. While that prevails, it is idle to hope for reform. It is the greatest of all crimes, and where it prevails it demoralizes and destroys the integrity and character of the people. Nothing is so destructive of all the characteristics of a nation, as a reign of terror, and the restoration of murder is to dried up, people will not go to the South to live, and many who are there will get away as fast as they can. Those who have property invested in education, agriculture, manufactures or in any department of business, until there is security for life and property.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republican Senatorial Conference for the Twenty-third District—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—will meet in Bedford on Tuesday next.

Hon. William A. Wallace has been unanimously nominated for State Senator by the Democratic Conference of the Eighteenth district — Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk counties.

The Bedford county Democratic Convention nominated the following ticket: Assembly—H. H. Spang. Sheriff—William Keyser. Commissioner—James P. Wishart. Poor Director—Samuel Beckley. Surveyor—Joseph Barkman. Auditor — William Stales. John Fulton, Esq., was recommended for Senate.

The following is the full Republican ticket in Montour county: Congress—Hon. Charles Albright, subject to decision of Congressional Conferees. Assembly—Jas. Crufkshank. Treasurer—Charles Fenstermicher. Commissioner—George M. Derr. Register and Recorder—John P. Barr. Surveyor—Eugene J. Curtis. Auditor—James McMahon.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association, of Philadelphia, held a meeting on Wednesday, to consider the action which should be taken by the association in the approaching election in November. The subject was discussed at length, and the views of the committee will be placed before the association at its meeting to be held on Monday next. It is understood that no ticket will be formed by the association at the next election, but that all the efforts of the organization will be concentrated in favor of the Democratic supporting candidate for District Attorney, and in the direction of securing the election of competent and honest police magistrates.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: It is not only in Schuylkill county that dissatisfaction exists in the Democratic ranks; everywhere, all around us the same trouble is palpable. In Montgomery, in Bucks, in Berks, even here in Dauphin, where the Democracy are in a hopeless minority they cannot agree among themselves. A house divided against itself cannot stand. What is the cause? Is there for the success of such a party? Disagreeing in principle, disagreeing on all questions of national policy, the Democratic party is in the condition of the Jews of Israel. They are a nation talked of, occasionally, as something that has or had a vitality, a living force, but anon are lost in the turmoil of politics and quietly disappear, only to reappear as something that has been hunted after but never found. Precisely like Paddy's flea —when you put your finger on him he is not there.

In their County Convention yesterday the Democrats nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Charles Drake, (Liberal,) Washington; F. Stanford, Corry; Dani. Sayre, (Liberal,) Girard. Treasurer—N. T. Hume, Wattsburg. Commissioner—John M. Kuhn, Erie. Director of the Poor—Charles Sherman, Elkcreek. Auditor—D. W. Howard, Wayne. It would naturally be supposed that a lesson might have been learned by the Democracy from their attempts to draw votes from two parties by nominating candidates that belonged to neither. The belief that renegade Republicans possess any influence in the party from which they have departed has proved to be about the thinnest illusion than can well be imagined. On the other hand, to suppose that they can have weight with the Democratic party, which has received no favors from them, is too absurd for serious consideration. Regarded from every possible stand-point, the ticket, if not weak, is certainly not a strong one. It is a good one to beat, and for this we ought to thank our Democratic friends.—*Erie Dispatch.*

South Carolina.

CALL FOR INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, September 18.—The Executive Committee of the Independent Republicans, who bolted on the nomination of Chamberlain, have issued a call for an Independent Republican Convention, to meet in Charleston, October 26, to nominate a State ticket.

Maine.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 18,—The official returns from all but seventy-nine, mostly small, towns and plantations in the State, give Dingley 49,768 votes, and Talcomb 39,018; Dingley's majority 10,750. This majority will not be materially changed by the complete returns.

General.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has achieved a world-wide reputation as the discoverer of Rise-Up William Allen, and for taking up Democracy straight, thinks that all that is now required to again consign its party to the lowest depths is a speech from Jefferson Davis.

Nineteen States will elect United States Senators this winter, including Vermont, Maine, Indiana, Nebraska, West Virginia, Louisiana, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

OLD COUNTRY TEAS.

Assam Pekoe,
Scented Caper,
Moning Congou,
Souchong,
Powchong,
Orange Pekoe,
Assam Souchong,
Fongtai,
Oolong.

English, Welsh and Irish Families can find here TEAS of the same grade, quality and TASTE as they have been accustomed to drink in the old country.

D. M. Jenkins,
20 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

FEARS CONCERNING THE FARADAY'S CABLE.

LONDON, September 18.—The steamer Faraday, engaged in layin the direct cable, has not been heard from for several days, and it is the impression of the company that the cable has been broken.

SEIZURE OF ARMS SHIPPED FOR CARLISTS.

LONDON, September 18.—The coast guards at Southend, county of Essex, have seized a vessel which had on board 4,800 rifles and 500 cases of cartridges for the Carlists.

France.

EUGENIE'S SECRETARY IN THE FIELD—RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, September 18.—M. Piedri, formerly secretary to the Empress Eugenie, has arrived at Ajaccio. It is his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the Council-General, in opposition to the Prince Napoleon. President MacMahon has returned to the city.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Regnier, who was an important witness, but fled from Paris at the beginning of the Bazaine court martial, has been condemned to death *in contumaciam* for his traitorous conduct in his negotiations at Metz.

Portugal.

ALARM AT BISMARCK'S REPORTED DESIGNS.

LISBON, September 18.—Some excitement has been caused by remarks that a new scheme for an Iberian Union has been mooted, and that it has its origin in the brain of Bismarck. The press has taken alarm, and urges the Government to employ all precautions against foreign designs and influence.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 18.—Arrived out—Steamships Saturnia, from Boston; Schiller, Trinacria, Greece and Russia, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 18, 5 P. M.—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 2½ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £62,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent, or ⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 92⅜; for account 92⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1867, 104⅝; 104⅝ new 5's, 104⅜. New York Central 96⅜; Erie, 22⅝; do. preferred 32. Spirits of petroleum 1s 6d.

PARIS, September 18.—Rentes 63 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 18.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅞; Orleans 9⅝. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 3,100 American. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat 9s 6d for the week. Flour 24s 6d. Corn quarters, including 47,000 quarters American. Red Western wheat 9s 8½d to 9s 9½d. Corn 26s 3d. Lard 67s.

TENNESSEE.

Arrest of the Trenton Jail-Breakers by United States Authorities---Protest from Governor Brown to the President.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 18.—Governor Brown, of Tennessee, sent the following message this afternoon to President Grant:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, TENN., September 18, 1874.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

There were sixteen negroes committed to the jail of Gibson county, in this State, charged with a conspiracy to take the lives of the white citizens of this neighborhood on the night of the 23th of August, 1874. A party of disguised men entered the jail and took these prisoners forcibly from the jailer, and killed four and wounded two, the remainder escaping and being now at large. The next day I offered a reward of five hundred dollars each for these unknown offenders. The State Court, being then in session, took immediate cognizance of the outrage, and the labors of the regular and special terms have resulted in the detection and indictment of forty-one of the guilty parties, the majority of whom have been arrested and the remainder will, if they have not fled the country. They are indicted under the second and third sections of the act of the General Assembly of Tennessee of 1869 and 1870, passed the 30th of January, 1870, intitled, "An Act to Preserve the Public Peace," and which is in full force. The sections are as follows:

"Section Second—Be it further enacted, that if any person or persons, disguised or in mask, by day or by night, shall enter upon the premises of another or demand entrance or admission into the house or inclosure of any citizen of this State, it shall be considered *prima facia* that his or their intention is to commit a felony, and such demand shall be deemed an assault with an intent to commit a felony, and the person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten years, nor more than twenty years."

"Section Three—Be it further enacted, that if any person or persons so prowling, traveling, riding or walking through the towns or country of this State, masked or in disguise, shall or may assault another with a deadly weapon, he or they shall be deemed guilty of an assault with an intent to commit murder in the first degree, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death by hanging; provided, the jury trying the case may substitute imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than ten years nor more than twenty-one years."

The State authorities have manifested the most earnest desire to enforce the law against the guilty parties, and have demonstrated by these indictments and arrests, not only their disposition, but ability to enforce the law and protect all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. These efforts, I can assure you, will in no sense be relaxed until the majesty of the law is fully vindicated. Notwithstanding these efforts, with the result stated, the United States Marshal and Commissioner for the Western Division of Tennessee, with the aid of detachments from the Government garrison at Humboldt, have arrested and are continuing to arrest citizens and are conveying them under guard to Memphis, nearly one hundred miles distant, to answer for the same offense charged against them by the State courts. As the Governor of Tennessee, I do most respectfully, but earnestly protest against this exercise of jurisdiction by the United States Commissioner and Marshal, without reference to the question whether the offenses are proper subjects of cognizance by the United States courts, but alone upon the ground that the peace of society will be more certainly preserved and the rights of citizens as well protected by conceding jurisdiction to the State courts—and I therefore respectfully ask your Excellency to order that no further arrests be made by the Marshal, and that the parties already in his custody be turned over to the proper local tribunals for trial and punishment. I undertake to assure your Excellency that no effort will be spared to enforce the laws and protect the citizens by the officers of the State government throughout the borders of this State, and I believe the local authority is ample to protect the people of every race and condition in life. An early reply is respectfully solicited.

(Signed) JOHN C. BROWN, Governor of Tennessee.

Emma Knapp, aged eighteen, sought but didn't find a "premature moist, unpleasant" tomb in the raging canal at Catasauqua, the other day, as bystanders pulled her out before she could drown herself.

New Route to the Oil Regions.

A line of stages has been established, running from Great Belt City or Coyle's station to Millerstown. By this route, over a fine road and a beautiful country, one-half the time, distance and expense is saved. Stages connect with trains on West Penn Railroad.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK.

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET.

WS PITTSBURGH, PA.

FROM BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Iron Ore Deposits in Belmont County—A Bed of Black Marble—Necessity for a More Thorough Geological

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

IT SEEMS that a man with a striped shirt on tried to open the late Democratic Convention at Syracuse. The delegates thought it was TWEED, in his Penitentiary uniform; but finding they were mistaken they hustled the fellow out.

"That involuntary hurrah of the regular troops guarding the New Orleans Custom House is, to say the least, suggestive."—*Springfield Republican.*

But not nearly so suggestive as is the fact that the telegraphic statement that they did so was wholly false.

"SILENCE gives consent." Not a single Democratic State platform thus far laid down this fall has a solitary word of condemnation for the constantly multiplying outrages which are being perpetrated on unoffending Republicans, white and black, in the South.

IT IS gratifying to learn, as we do from the Chicago *Evening Journal*, that the financial troubles of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, whose extensive mills at Joliet, Ill., have been virtually standing still for several months past, are at last ended, and that the works will resume operations at once, giving employment to nearly or quite a thousand hands.

AND now the Democracy of New York, following the lead of their brethren in other States, have pronounced squarely against protection to our home industries. The *Post*, unquestionably, believes that their action "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea"—since it predicts that the nominations made upon the platform in question will "sweep the State."

PRESIDENT GRANT is a pretty good limner. At least those "turbulent and disorderly persons" down in New Orleans instantaneously recognized their own features as outlined by the Executive. He commanded them to disperse within five days from the date of his proclamation—and they scattered immediately—a remarkable instance of rare self-knowledge, was it not?

THEY are showing their hand in Kentucky, also. A Democratic Congressional nominating Convention in Todd county of that State, a few days ago, peremptorily refused to consider an anti-Ku-Klux resolution offered by a member who labored under the singular delusion that the Democratic party was a party of law and order. Probably the scales have now fallen from his eyes.

GENERAL EMORY had no legal authority for promising the Louisiana rebels that they should not be prosecuted, if they laid down their arms. They *should* be prosecuted, and the leaders among them promptly and properly punished. Rebellion is not a crime to be trified with; and a few executions now, would do more to restrain it, hereafter, than any other remedy that can be thought of.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"It is safe to say that, had the Southern people known in 1865 what was in store for them, they would not have laid down their arms, and should not have laid them down."

It is also perfectly safe to say that if they want to try it again, they can be accommodated: only let them take notice, in advance, that there will be no foolish clemency shown to the surviving leaders next time.

BOSTON, Providence, Detroit, Cleveland, and some other manufacturing cities, East and West, have lately passed ordinances prohibiting the use of steam whistles within the limits of their respective corporations. That these "devils" are an insufferable nuisance hardly anyone in his senses will for a moment dispute, and the question naturally arises why, if other cities can get along without them, Pittsburgh cannot do so also?

WAYNE county is Democratic to the backbone, and is usually good for from 400 to 700 Democratic majority. It is to such counties as this that we look for the representative men of the party; and it is not, therefore, surprising to learn that its Democratic county convention lately nominated WILLIAM H. DIMMICK as its candidate for Judge. DIMMICK was a member of the Legislature, last winter, and was compelled to resign to prevent expulsion for engaging in an attempt to blackmail the banks. The Legislature could not tolerate such a man; but the Democrats of Wayne prefer him to any one else.

THE Internal Revenue Bureau has just taken steps to collect a large amount of delinquent taxes due from some twelve or fifteen of the principal railroads of the West. The total amount of these delinquencies is stated at one million three hundred thousand dollars, made up of unpaid interest on bonds, taxes on dividends that have been paid but never returned, and of other items of profit, as in cases where moneys that are properly taxable under the head of receipts have been returned fraudulently as having been expended in improvements. They should all be collected, to the uttermost farthing. To defraud the Government of its just dues is as much a crime as to rebel against its rightful authority.

THE Democrats are guilty of their usual unfairness in representing CHAMBERLAIN, the recently nominated Republican candidate for Governor of South Carolina, as one of the MOSES gang. That, he is not and never was. He has done his best, hitherto, to resist and overthrow the corrupt practices of MOSES' administration, and his nomination was accomplished by those who want to see the affairs of the State honestly conducted. This was conclusively shown by their making Congressman ELLIOTT the head of their Executive Committee. He has, from the first, insisted that none but pure and honest men should be put forward, and if he is satisfied with CHAMBERLAIN, the friends of a pure Government in South Carolina need not be afraid of the nominee. The Boston *Advertiser*, we notice, speaks of CHAMBERLAIN in the highest terms, and the Republican papers at the North that were at first inclined to doubt, are rapidly coming up to the work of appreciating him properly.

WE HAVE received from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics an advance synopsis of the report of our foreign trade for the month ending on the 31st, 1874, and for the twelve months ending the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1873. There was a decrease in the imports of merchandise in 1874 of $74,729,869, an increase in domestic exports of $64,519,031, and a decrease in foreign exports of $596,864. The movement of specie and bullion shows a decrease of $14,205,830, and in foreign exports of $3,772,309. The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse June 30, 1874, was $59,705,753, against $77,383,978, June 30, 1873, being a decrease of $17,678,225. Allowing for the differences in the warehouse account, the exports for the fiscal year 1874 exceed the imports by $39,295,000, while for 1873 there is an excess of imports over exports of $101,155,989. The returns of exports to Canada, which are not yet corrected, will increase the aggregate exports for the fiscal year several millions more. We are beginning to get the balance on the right side of our national ledger.

THE WHITE LEAGUE.

The White League is but the Ku-Klux in another shape. It is the same in purpose as the Ku-Klux organization, and differs from it, mainly, in a change of name. It is a military organization, extending throughout the South, whose sole purpose is revolution, and whose sole motive is to establish a reign of terror throughout the South that will drive the negro into his former condition of servitude. The whole burden of Southern complaint, when properly understood, is a complaint against negro citizenship and negro voting; and the late attempt to revive the rebellion meant that the negroes should again become a subject race. Disguise it as you will, that was what PENN and MCENERY were after, and that is what the White Leagues throughout the South mean. They are too wise, *until the Northern elections are over*, to cope with the armed force of the United States; but their present submission is a mere feint, and the war will be resumed the moment it appears that the Northern Democracy are in power again.

That the movement in Louisiana was not for the purpose of establishing a government alleged to have been chosen in 1872, is apparent from the fact that, in attempting to establish their bogus State government which, as they alleged, was chosen at the last election, they left out *one* of the men then alleged to have been chosen, *simply because he was a negro*. What was called the "Fusion" ticket, alleged to have been really chosen in 1872, contained the name of a negro named ARMSTEAD. If PENN and MCENERY were chosen at that election, so was ARMSTEAD. Yet they excluded him from their programme, as is proven by the following extract from a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*:

"Armstead, the negro candidate for Secretary of State on the McEnery and Penn ticket, declared elected by the fusion boards, has not been called upon to discharge the duties of his office under the new regime. His place is filled by E. J. Ellis, a white lawyer."

We thus find the White League in arms to force a man into an elective office who did not, at the election, receive a single vote!

That these men have submitted, temporarily, to the Government, with the determination to resume their hostile attitude after the fall elections, is also clearly apparent from the present course of their Northern coadjutors. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper in the West, calls them "the Louisiana Idiots," not for their rebellious acts, but for their precipitancy. Their rebellion is all right in its eyes, but was begun too soon. It says:

"Let the misguided New Orleanists tell the country the truth about the things they are compelled to endure; but their excessive readiness to jump to arms in time of peace, is their formidable foe. *The road to peace and good government lies through the success of the Democratic party.* Let not their follies make them the enemies of their friends."

The "things they are compelled to endure" are negro suffrage and negro citizenship, and they are bluntly told that their road towards relief from these is to be found only in Democratic success at the polls. They have been importuned, accordingly, to postpone further action at present, because it hurts the party at the North; and MCENERY'S surrender to EMORY means simply that they desist, for the present, solely to oblige their Northern allies.

If, therefore, the people of the North want to encourage those White League murderers the way is easy. The success of the Democratic party is the success of the Ku-Klux. If, on the contrary, they want peace and order restored on the basis of the Constitution, and the maintenance of the rights therein guaranteed, they will rally to the support of the Government, and by a Republican victory in the fall elections put an end to Southern violence.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT CINCINNATI.

There is at present a railroad bridge over the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, and it is abundantly sufficient to carry all the railroad traffic that is likely to offer itself at any time within the next hundred years. Yet it is proposed to build a second bridge over the same stream, within a mile of the other, and to the permanent obstruction of river navigation at that point.

When the present railroad bridge was first proposed, and before it was built, the coal men and others interested in the navigation of the Ohio, protested against it, and did their best to prevent its erection.

Their resistance was in vain, although they secured important modifications of the plan, and those now using the river as a national highway have to guard constantly against the numerous dangers to which they are subjected by the piers of that structure, and are frequently unable to save themselves from loss or injury by coming in contact with them.

And now it seems the danger is to be doubled. There are to be two bridges to struggle with, instead of one; and if, when the new bridge is built, the navigator of the Ohio should be able to pass the Scylla of one bridge, he will by no means be certain of being able to avoid the Charybdis of the other.

Is it fair to subject the navigator of the Ohio to such difficulties? Is there any real necessity for it? We think not, and satisfied that this new project is nothing but a job, and that a new railroad bridge at Cincinnati is totally unnecessary, we call upon the rivermen to lift up their voices, in time, against this new outrage upon their undoubted rights.

Congress, recognizing the unquestioned fact that the Ohio river is a national highway, and that the people of the nation have an undoubted right to its unobstructed use, has provided by legislation for regulating the erection of bridges over it. Under this legislation, the plans of all new bridges proposed have to be submitted to a Board of United States Engineers, and their report upon such plans has to be approved by the Secretary of War.

Such a board was appointed upon this project, and they examined the sites proposed, as well as the feasibility of the undertaking. The rivermen appeared before this board, and stated their objections so clearly and forcibly that it was thought the members would report against the bridge as not only being unnecessary, but a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river.

We are, therefore, greatly surprised to learn, as we do from credible authority, that the engineers, or a majority of them, *have reported in favor of the bridge, and that their report is now in the hands of the Secretary of War.*

If, then, our rivermen are awake to their own interests, they will see that they must act promptly, and bring all their batteries to bear upon the Secretary of War at once. That functionary cannot refuse to hear them; and we beg of them, for their own sakes, as well as for the general interests involved in the free navigation of the Ohio, that they will make themselves heard effectually. There is no need whatever of a second railroad bridge at Cincinnati, and this fact should be made as clear as possible to the comprehension of the Secretary of War.

It is important, just at this moment, to recall to the minds of our people the severe struggle that occurred between the river interests and the owners of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge in the early part of 1871, over the construction of that bridge—and how, after a bitter fight, the company was compelled to raise the channel span to a height of one hundred feet above low water, at an additional cost of some half million of dollars.

The affidavits and other evidence then submitted showed conclusively that the damage to coal and other tows, by reason of the obstruction created by the piers, would each year be very large, and that in the heavy freshes, the very time when the barges would be run down the river in the greatest numbers, the strong current would make it almost impossible for them to avoid these piers. This side of the question was so ably presented and strongly urged that at one time it seemed that the repeal of the charter, and the loss of a couple of million of dollars by the removal of the bridge, would be required by Congress. The representatives of Cincinnati were especially active and determined in their opposition, and our large coal interest, seeing the peril involved, worked manfully to compel such a length of span and height of pier as would reduce the danger to navigation to the minimum.

Pursuant to the requirements of the act of March 3, 1871, the plan of the bridge was changed; and it is but just to the managers of that work to say that they have met the public convenience in every possible way. They have transported passengers and freight at very low figures, have opened the bridge to the use of all the railroads centering at Cincinnati, and in other ways made the bridge an open highway on terms just to all interests. In this connection, it is known that when the Cincinnati Southern Railroad was projected, and the question of crossing the river was discussed, the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company offered to the trustees the use of the bridge for the new road on the basis of actual cost, or else to sell them an interest in the property on the same basis. But for reasons best known to the trustees themselves, the offer was declined at the last moment.

There is no pretence that more than one bridge is required to accommodate the business. The present structure can amply accommodate all traffic that can be brought there by ten times the number of roads now built or projected; and yet it is proposed to place a second structure not more than a mile from the present one, so that it will be impossible for boats towing heavy barges to safely navigate the stream when the current is running with only ordinary velocity. In other words, a trade that is worth many millions of dollars annually to this city is to be embarrassed, obstructed and in a measure destroyed, not to serve any public purpose, but simply, it is rumored, to serve private interests and advance the price of property near the proposed bridge for the benefit of the owners.

We call upon our Coal Exchange, Pilots' Association and other interests, to promptly protest against such an outrage; and we ask the Secretary of War, who has the power under the act of December 17, 1872, to withhold his approval of the plan, on the ground that the free navigation of the river will be materially injured thereby.

The plan of the bridge and the report of the Board of Engineers, are now, as we have already stated, before the Secretary, and prompt action is necessary if we would avoid the threatened evil.

THE Democrats of the State of New York have placed themselves, voluntarily, under the lead of Tammany Hall. No other political organization in this country ever attained to the evil reputation which clings to Tammany. The simple name is sufficient to suggest the idea of corruption, fraud, violence, and whatever is vile and nasty in politics. It is the very embodiment of political villainy; and when it is remembered that it has been led by TWEED, and that it is now led by such men as JOHN KELLY, JOHN MORRISSEY and FERNANDO WOOD, it is impossible to credit it with any better reputation under its present leaders than it had under its old management. TILDEN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is the present pet of Tammany. He was nominated in obedience to its commands, and the party in the State has surrendered to it just as rabbits and birds submit to the malign influence of the serpents which charm them. It is a melancholy sight to see a great party submitting itself thus to the control of a corrupt organization, headed by blacklegs, bruisers and bummers; but it is consoling to know that the people are intelligent enough to keep any such combination from being successful.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

That Penn spluttered—and sprawled.

New fall bonnets will soon be felt in church circles.

Another corner in corn is feared by grain dealers in the West.

Penn imagined himself all write—but found himself all wrong.

Rain in the parched East—and all the vegetable world rejoices.

The Eastward grain movement from Chicago is almost entirely suspended.

Railroad enterprise is beginning to develop itself afresh in all departments.

The white elephant of the Republican party in Massachusetts spells his name Talbot.

Chicago's precautionary fire measures are by no means keeping pace with its rapid growth.

The mortality from yellow fever among officers at the Pensacola Navy Yard is said to be fearful.

The Israelites of New York propose to erect a State asylum in some city between Albany and Rochester.

Throughout the whole country the copperhead press once more hisses sympathy with the newer rebellion.

Sensible Florida. She is making vigorous efforts to secure immigration, and to perfect her school system.

Bob Tombs says that Atlanta is "the hell of the universe." We believe he makes it his headquarters.

There is a growing public demand that Beecher shall sue Moulton for libel without a moment's loss of time.

Travelers returning from Europe report a steadily growing interest in that quarter regarding Centennial affairs.

It is said that the Louisiana sugar crop will be splendid, probably fifty thousand hogsheads above an average.

Ingrained prosperity. Minneapolis, Minn., is going to build another elevator of 300,000 to 500,000 bushels capacity.

Pennsylvania votes in a little over six weeks. What verdict does the State purpose to give on the Southern outrages?

The pernicious practice of snuff-dipping is rapidly extending among American women. It's 'nough to disgust one to think of it.

The Chicago pork packers and papers express much hoggish satisfaction at their successful manipulation of the recent Louisville Convention.

Trestle-work building promises shortly to become, if it has not become already, a leading feature of railroad engineering in the United States.

Old-fashioned grandmamma cloaks are to be revived this fall; unfortunately, however, without the old-fashioned grandmammas to fill 'em.

That insurgent Louisiana Lieutenant Governor has evidently "gone back" on his partner. He is a member of the firm of Penn & De Negre.

The Boston papers are calling loudly upon the city government to avail itself of the act of Congress providing for schoolships at various harbors.

There seems to be no doubt that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will report in favor of transferring the Washington Navy Yard to League Island.

In spite of General Sheridan's prohibition, numbers of Sioux-ieidal white men from the Western Territories are reported to be going to the Black Hills.

Royalty paid on patented articles imported into the United States, being a part of the cost price, is held by the Treasury Department an element of dutiable value.

The total cotton crop of the United States for the year ending September 1, 1874, was 4,185,534 bales. The total receipts were 3,819,436, and the total exports 2,840,891 bales.

The Comptroller of the Currency believes that after the disposal of the crops this year, the additional national bank circulation authorized by Congress will be issued rapidly.

A number of recent experiments prove that wagons are most easily drawn on all kinds of roads when the fore and hind wheels are of the same size, and when the pole lies lower than the axle.

Think of it. There are eight hundred paper mills in operation in the United States, with an invested capital of $40,000,000, a total production of $70,000,000, and giving employment to twenty thousand people.

Meetings are being held in Kentucky for the improvement of the prison system of that State. The best mode of accomplishing this object would be by filling these institutions with the criminals that now run loose all over the State.

A mitey business. The cheese made in Canada this year will closely approach $5,000,000 in value. This looks remarkably like progress when it is remembered that ten years ago there was not such a thing as a cheese factory in the country.

If the Southern chivalry can't whip Sherman, they can make mouths at his daughter. So they are blackguarding that modest and charming young lady on account of her approaching marriage. And they are doing so with a will.

PERSONAL.

Henry Ward Beecher opens the lecture course at Brattleboro, Vermont, October 6, with "The Waste and Burdens of Life."

Lieutenant Fitch, who is to marry Miss Sherman, the General's daughter, is to leave off naval engineering and engage in business in St. Louis.

David Barker, of Maine, whose war poems, "The Empty Sleeve," &c., had a great popularity in their time, died at Bangor, the other day. He was about fifty years of age.

A stray balloon, with a lady and gentleman in it, is supposed to be floating about in space. It started from Calais, France, on the 31st of August, and had not been heard of since, at latest advices.

Mr. Narayan Wassodeo, of Bombay, was recently "solemnly cremated" on the burning ground at Sonapore. The pyre was lighted by his son with sacred fire brought for the purpose. In three hours only a handful of ashes remained of him who was but that morning the influential leader of the Hindoo community, full of life and hope.

The American conscience is becoming too beautiful to last. A countrywoman lately went into a store in Boston, and, depositing four dollars on the counter, observed that fourteen years ago she had got all that back in change for a dollar bill. "I aint no use," she remarked, "I aint agoing to keep it any longer, so there it is all back again."

Rev. George Fox Seymour, D.D., the Bishop-elect of Illinois, 106th prelate in the American Episcopal Church, and 103d in the succession from St. Augustine, first Bishop of the English Church, is at present rector of St. Mark's Church, New York, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary, New York city. He is also acting Dean of that institution. He was born in the city of New York, and comes of good stock in that State. His age is a little over forty-five years.

Father Taylor, a clergyman recently located at Bishop Creek, California, was so impressed with a dream that the whole Owens Valley country in that State would soon be destroyed by earthquakes and floods, that he has sold out all his possessions and started for Arkansas. Before leaving, he publicly warned his congregation of the impending danger, and advised them to follow his example and depart from the fated regions before it was too late.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Bishop of Litchfield, England, will attend the Convention of the American Protestant Episcopal Church.

The dedication of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Homestead, will take place the second Sunday in October.

Rev. J. E. Craig preached his farewell sermon and closed his labors as pastor of the Sewickley Baptist Church, last Sabbath.

Preaching at the Bingham street Methodist Episcopal Church, South Side, by Rev. L. Maginn, next Sunday morning and evening.

Rev. William Wallace, recently appointed as pastor of the First Methodist Church, South Side, will preach on Sunday morning and evening.

The new M. E. Church in Shelocta, Pa., will be dedicated September 27. The services of Dr. J. C. Pershing have been secured for the occasion.

Rev. G. H. Humphrey will lecture next Sunday evening on "The Enemies of the Workingman." Workingmen are especially invited to be present.

The Muskingum Conference of the United Brethren Church will be held at Winsfield, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, September 27th. Bishop Edwards, D.D., will preside.

There is quite a religious interest felt in Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. B. F. Brooke, pastor. Services are being held morning and evening during the week.

The two churches on Manchester charge are being repaired, and will not be in condition for service next Sabbath. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Lucas, will spend the Sabbath in the city.

There is to be a bush meeting at Tucker's Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Florence Circuit, next Sabbath. All Christians of all churches will take part and are invited.

The new Methodist church at Claylick, Greene county, Pa., will be dedicated tomorrow (Sabbath), the 20th inst., by Rev. T. H. Colhoner, pastor of the Fifth Methodist Church of this city.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey count 3,133 conversions in Glasgow, as the product of their labors there from January to May. At Dundee, Mr. Moody is reported to have addressed 12,000 persons.

The Muskingum Conference of the Methodist Church will meet September 29th, 1874, at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. This is one of the largest and most influential Conferences in the Methodist Church.

Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, has thrown down the gauntlet to the Ritualists. In his pastoral address he says that the Episcopal Church "is now assailed by vital errors of faith brought in through unlawful Ritualistic practices."

Rev. Alexander Cunningham, of the Presbytery of Butler, died at his residence in Whitestown, Butler county, September 5th. He was a devoutly good man, and a faithful and useful pastor, and had been for a long time in feeble health.

Rev. E. P. Hart, pastor of the Free Methodist Church at Braddock, will preach this (Saturday) afternoon and evening, at three and seven and a half o'clock; also, on Sabbath, morning and evening, at ten and a half and seven and a half o'clock.

The First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, presents a fine appearance. The congregations are large and increasing. Dr. Murray is held in high esteem by his people, and the interests of the congregation are looked after with special care.

Rev. Father Grace was happy on Sunday afternoon in preaching to a Catechism class of nine hundred and two little boys and girls. Their singing of the child's hymn, "I am a Little Catholic, and Christian is my Name," was particularly impressive.

President Finney, of Oberlin, thinks that a church can be dedicated before it is entirely paid for. At least that part of it which is paid for can be dedicated. But he does not suggest how to tell which part belongs to the Lord and which to the mortgagee.

Rev. John Cowl, a member of the Pittsburgh Conference Methodist Church, returns to Steubenville Station as a loan to the Muskingum Conference. Mr. Cowl's labors have been blessed, and he is held in high esteem as a Christian gentleman, and a worthy minister.

Extensive revivals are reported in the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches in the South. An organ of the Southern Methodist Church notes over two thousand conversions in a single number. Camp meetings are said to be very successful.

Bishop James has been prostrated and was dangerously ill for a few days, but at the last accounts was better. He was at his home in New York city when the attack came on. Bishop Foster is presiding at the North Ohio Conference in his absence.

The Irish Wesleyan Conference, at its recent session, unanimously passed a resolution requesting the British Conference to appoint a committee to confer upon the desirability of admitting lawmen to the councils of their conferences in all matters not purely ministerial.

Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny city, Rev. Dr. W. A. Davidson pastor, is prospering. Last Sabbath was unusually interesting at this charge, from the fact that a large sum was raised toward liquidating certain claims, and the reception of a large body of probationers with full relation with the church.

Rev. F. A. Brown, pastor of the Methodist Church, Sloans Station, Ohio, is closing up his second year with his people successfully, and expects to return again to finish up the work in which he specially has devoted himself, viz: the erection of a new church building at McCoy's Station and other improvements.

The *Catholic* says: Several exchanges have stated that Rev. Father Keenan, of Lancaster, Pa., who has attained his ninety-sixth year, is the oldest priest in America, and perhaps in the world. This is incorrect, as the oldest priest in North America is now stationed at St. John's Church, Frederick, Md., the Rev. John McElroy, S. J., aged ninety-nine years.

Rev. John S. Sands, pastor of the Eighth United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, has returned to his home and friends, and is in the enjoyment of good health. He preached last Sabbath, and was listened to at both services by large audiences. He was given a very cordial "welcome home" by the congregation, one evening last week.

The audience chamber of the new edifice of the Seventh United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Forty-fourth street, above Butler, will be opened for Divine service to-morrow, the 20th inst. Rev. R. B. Ewing will preach at 10:30 A. M., Rev. J. O. Boyd at 3 P. M., and Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., at 7 P. M. Contributions for the church will be received at each service. All are cordially and respectfully invited by the pastor and congregation.

Since Rev. S. Griffith has taken charge of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, South Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, considerable interest has been manifested towards its future prosperity by both minister and congregation. It has lately been thoroughly repaired and the walls and ceiling beautifully decorated with a coat of purple wash. Several other improvements have been made, and at the religious and social gathering held in the church on the 9th inst., all the members resolved to put their shoulders to the wheel and push the good work along.

Rev. Theodore Cuyler, writing from London, says of Mr. Spurgeon: "His 'notes' would not cover more than the back of an ordinary envelope. He never precomposes one sentence. But he has the whole Bible on the end of his tongue, and uses it with rare discretion and point. * * * His versatility is wonderful. He superintends a church of five thousand members, a theological school, an orphanage, and several other institutions, edits a newspaper, preaches three sermons a week, writes books of biblical commentary, publishes his own almanac, and has prepared fifty hymns for 'Our Own Hymn Book,' which is the collection used by his mammoth congregation."

Surveyor General of Colorado.

Recent advices from Colorado represent that Colonel Searight, who was appointed Surveyor General, is performing his duties in the most satisfactory manner, reflecting honor upon himself and upholding the dignity of the Government. The *New Castle Gazette*, of Lawrence county, has this good word: "Col. Searight, who was appointed Surveyor General from Fayette county, is the most sensible of all the late Federal appointees. Realizing the fact that a community of gentlemen as intelligent and enterprising as the pioneers of this Territory must feel keenly the slight put upon them by the President, he has studiously refrained from participating in the quarrel, contenting himself with performing the duties of his office in a manner that merits the encomiums of all parties. I have repeatedly heard him spoken of highly by leading members of the anti-Administration party. It may be asking too much of them that they should love one who is an instrument of punishment to them, but they certainly respect him. It would be well if others of the new appointees would follow his example, but they have, with hardly an exception, thrown themselves into the quarrel with a lack of discretion remarkable in politicians who assume to control a party organization."

The Russian Government is going to build a Greek church in New York. Edifices for that Church, in European capitals, have been built exclusively with money from the Imperial treasury.

Compensation. Out in Minnesota a parasite is proving itself a friend of the farmer by destroying the eggs of the grasshoppers.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY B. CHALFANT.

"Not Very Well."

A feeling of vague bodily discomfort, which does not amount to positive illness, and yet is incompatible with health, is often aptly described by the phrase, "Not very well." This feeling usually arises from a deficiency of the nervous power which is required to keep the vital machinery in vigorous and healthful operation. Nervous weakness has too frequently turned out to be the prelude of some serious malady to admit of any doubt in the matter. Inactivity of the bodily functions as surely begets their derangement as cause precedes effect.

It is therefore absolutely essential for the preservation of health, perhaps of life itself, that this warning should be promptly heeded. The case does not admit of delay. Revitalize the system at once and effectually with Hostetter's Bitters—that peerless invigorant which, by infusing new health and strength into the system, protects it against disease more surely than ever knight of old was protected by armor of proof against the foe.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's

Dr. Lavielle's Great French Remedy, a sure cure.

Dr. Lavielle requested an analysis of his Remedy by M. Orsian Henry, Member of and Chief Analyst to the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris, who closes his profound and equally conscientious analysis by these remarkable words:

"The anti-spasmodic liquid of Dr. Lavielle, according to its analysis, is composed of substances febrifuge, antiperiodic, diuretic and purgative. It is a happy combination for effecting the desired end."

Kept and for sale at

Joseph Browne's Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address

MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
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"SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS,"
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
FOR BOYS.
Rev. J. P. HUGHES,
PRINCIPAL.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE MISSES MACRUM

Will Reopen their School for Girls and Boys, on MONDAY, September 7th, at No. 49 North Diamond, Allegheny. Early application should be made by the friends and patrons, as the Rooms, for tuition.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET,

Will open its doors on MONDAY, September 28th. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. German is taught by Prof. Lockhart; French by Prof. Dansc, each four lessons a week, and Music by Prof. Rohbock. For admission or information, apply to the Rector,
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

ON TIME AGAIN!
OUR
NEW FALL GOODS.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 98 Wylie Avenue.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company.

Fifth avenue having been completed, the cars of this line are now running to

Oakland Every Seven Minutes,
AND TO
East Liberty Every Fifteen Minutes,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Road has been entirely rebuilt with Double Track, and is in the best condition.

THE CARS ARE NEW & FIRST-CLASS,

And the Company is now able to offer to the public accommodations

UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.

This Route to East Liberty presents the advantages of FREQUENT, QUICK AND REGULAR TIME, through the most beautiful avenue in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

W. R. BARTON, President.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ESTD 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING
BREAD
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast

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Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 18, 1874.

Reports of the condition of the money market must be given even when they are somewhat monotonous. The rates of discount show no changes since our last report. Some of the banks report that their funds continue largely in excess of the demands made upon them by first class borrowers, but there are others whose balances are nearly all employed most of the time by their regular customers. New York Exchange is selling at seventy-five cents on $1,000 discount in the settlements between the banks.

In regard to general trade, we have to say that there is a gradual gain in many branches and a fair degree of confidence in the near future of mercantile movements. A close observer of the situation remarks that "in nearly all the departments there is an improved tone, and in many cases increased volume is shown." Merchants feel that they can get a little more than a new dollar for each one expended, and that the fall business will yet show a fair profit.

—The decision of the Supreme Court, of Wisconsin, in the suit of the State against the railroads, the State asking that an injunction should be issued restraining the railroads from violating the Potter act, caused no commotion in the stock market, as the decision had been anticipated and its effect discounted. The decision in brief is that the court has jurisdiction and will issue an injunction to take effect the first of October next. The two roads which were parties to the suit were the Chicago and Northwestern and the Milwaukee and and St. Paul.

The former company has of roads owned and controlled nineteen hundred and ninety miles of road, of which five hundred and sixty-five miles, or about thirty-three and a third per cent. are in Wisconsin, exclusive of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien line, which is exempted by the court in this decision. All the questions involved in this case, and in the case brought before the United States District Court in Wisconsin in July last, are expected to be argued before the United States Supreme Court at Washington in October.

It has been strongly intimated that the Supreme Court will be compelled to reverse the Dartmouth College decision in regard to the right of a State to tax corporations, and if this is done it is confidently believed that the Potter act, as well as the whole class of Granger legislation, of which that act is an illustration, will be declared unconstitutional.

—The *Times* furnishes the following report of the New York market:

"The temper of speculation in the railway and miscellaneous shares here has been strong and active, with an upward tendency, and the sales at the Stock Exchange have reached upward of 132,000 shares. Union Pacific taking the lead both in volume of transactions and in firmness with which it maintained the highest price reached in many months. Lake Shore, Western Union and Wabash were next in interest. The range of fluctuations for the day was 2¾@3 percent. Pacific Mail being mostly notably neglected of the prominent stocks, and C. and I. C. next in order; the decline in each being 2¾ per cent. Money was abundant. The market opened strong at an improvement of ¼@¾ per cent. above yesterday's final prices, and at the highest figures a decline from a further advance of ½@¾ in the general list. At midday there was a reaction, and a flattening of ¼@¾ per cent. from the improved prices of the earlier dealings was the result. At the afternoon call the market was steady but shortly became firm, and went up to ½@¾ per cent. in the face of very deliberate "manœuvring" by the operators for a decline. Wabash and Pacific Mail succumbed to the attack and showed weakness in a decline from 33⅜ to 33 in the former, and 49¾ to 48¾ in the latter."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 18, 1874.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	12:30 P M.	1:30 P M.	2:30 P M.
Gold	109⅜	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 1881, coup	....	....	....	....	118⅛
5-20's, 1862, coup	....	....	....	....	112¾
5-20's, 1864	....	....	....	....	113
5-20's, 1865	....	....	....	....	113⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	....	....	....	....	113⅝
5-20's, 1867	....	....	....	....	116⅛
5-20's, 1868	....	....	....	....	116⅞
10-40's	....	....	....	....	111⅝
10-40's, coupons	....	....	....	....	111½
Currency 6's	....	....	....	....	117½
New 5 per cents	....	....	....	....	111⅝
Registered 6's	....	....	....	....	117½
Western Union Tel	79¼	79¾	79¾	....	79¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	....	47¾
Adams Express	106½	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	77⅞	....	....	....	....
American Express	47¾	....	....	....	....
United States Express	67	....	....	....	....
New York Central	100½	....	....	....	100½
Erie	34¾	34¾	....	....	34⅝
Michigan Central	76½	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	76½	76¾	76¾	....	76½
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	....	....	....	87¾
Chicago & Rock Island	95¾	95¾	....	96¾	95¾
do do preferred	94¾	....	....	....	94
Rock Island	101¼	101	101	101¼	101¼
St. Paul, common	33¾	33¾	33¾	....	33¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	82
Wabash, common	32¾	32¾	32¾	33⅛	32¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	93
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	....	....	....	23½
Union Pacific	34⅝	35	35	....	35
Chicago and Alton	102	....	....	....	102
Boston, H. & Erie	....	....	....	....	1
Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	24	....	25	....	25½
C. C. & I. C	9¾	9½	9¾	....	9¾
Tennessee, old	....	....	....	....	....
S. Carolina, April	....	....	17	....	17
Do July	....	....	17	....	17
Missouri 6's	....	....	90¾	....	90¾

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central, 5% sales	....	....
Pennsylvania scrip	103¾	103¾
Reading	55¾	56
United Companies of New Jersey	127½	....
Oil Creek	....	....
Lehigh Valley	61½	....
Allegheny Valley	88	....
Central Transportation Company	41½	....
Empire Transportation Company	54½	55
Pa. C. & St. L. m'ge bonds, 6% sales	....	....
Gold	....	109

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 18, 1874.

There was an active market to-day in nearly all branches of business. Especial strength was exhibited in the leading articles in groceries, sugars being very excited, while coffees are firm. The grain market also seems to have a stronger feeling. In country produce, the main feature was the decline in potatoes which fell off 5@10c under the influence of heavy receipts. Peaches were also dull and declined.

The following comparative statement of the production of cotton for the past four years may be of interest:

	1870-1.	1871-2.	1872-3.	1873-4.
Louisiana	1,446,490	957,838	1,240,384	1,221,698
Alabama	994,473	990,013	832,467	750,575
Texas	314,484	197,956	343,450	389,045
Florida	16,688	19,359	14,068	17,137
Georgia	725,328	459,559	614,000	635,857
S. Carolina	350,922	271,241	374,476	458,194
N. Carolina	77,223	52,526	61,579	97,898
Virginia	220,175	276,088	433,988	505,870
Tenn., &c	386,813	341,040	237,313	251,992
M'f. at South	91,240	120,000	270,162	266,098
Ti. bales	4,347,006	2,974,351	3,930,508	4,170,388

The exports to foreign ports show very little change from the figures of last year, the direct movement to ports outside of Great Britain having included all the increase of shipments. They may be summed up briefly as follows:

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
To GE. Britain	2,345,986	1,454,322	1,905,999	1,587,936
To France	138,869	189,624	252,903	370,985
To other ports	648,305	312,148	521,317	662,189
Total bales	3,134,172	1,956,314	2,679,998	2,840,981

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,264	Oats, sks	1,000
Apples, bbls	30	Bacon, lbs	20,000
Potatoes, bushels	4,160	Hay, bales	294
Ice, tons	100	Peaches, crates	194

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The tone of the market to-day was firmer and more active. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 30@1 32 bush; Michigan and Ohio do $1 24@1 25. Corn was a little more active and prices were not quite so firm as on the previous day, and sales were made at 80@80c for high-mixed and yellow; 78@79c for low-mixed; there is little or no car in first hands, and we hear of no transactions. Oats were a shade stronger at 36@36c for white; 34@35c for mixed. Receipts are decreasing and light. Rye is strong at 95@97½c. Barley is steady at $1 10@1 20 for 50 western. The sales include the following:

	Per Bushel.
2 cars red winter wheat	$1 15
2 cars shelled corn, high-mixed	90
1 car white corn	88½
1 car white oats	58½
1 car mixed oats	58
1 car mixed oats	56

The first of the season, Wilson & Co., of Chicago, report upon the prospects and condition of the several grounds, prevailing during most of the season in Illinois, parts of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, in connection with the grasshopper plague in the two latter States, have caused a shrinkage of from 25 to 50 per cent. as against last season, while in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa the yield is quite flattering, and fully covers the deficiency in the first named States, so that the average of the seven states named (provided the crop is secured) will be larger than last year.

FLOUR—The market continues to be well supplied with large receipts. There is an active demand for standard brands, and country millers are exhibiting a little more strength than was prevalent at the opening of the week. We quote jobbing prices for standard brands as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $6 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat $7 00; red wheat flour $6 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts continue free, being 294 bales to-day. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $19 00@21 00; inferior $17 00@18 00; loose hay from stores is quoted at $24 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy sold as high as $30 00; No. 2 $25 00@26 00; second growth clover hay $20 00@24 00; inferior $20 00@21 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 60@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 50@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80. Western do $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is well supplied at unchanged prices. We quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl for choice; $1 25@1 50 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The supply is light and there is a strong demand for choice grades. We quote choice at 25@26c; medium 18@25c; common 15@16c, with little demand for lower grades.

CANDLES—The market is easy. Penne, white mould, is dull and nominal at 22½@23c; medium ₱ 35@2 40; fair to good ₱ 20@2 30.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 32@36c, dark 28@30c ₱ lb. The market is firm.

BROOM CORN—We quote Hurl at 9@10c; green 6@8c; red 5@6c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The supply is light and prices are strong and buoyant. We quote at 14@15c for New Ohio factory; Western Reserve dairy 12½@13c; Sweitzer 17@18c.

DRIED APPLES—Are quoted at $1 00 ₱ box.

CRANBERRIES—Western are quoted at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 6c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is well supplied. We quote at 15@16c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The market is liberally supplied, and prices are easy. We quote at $1 50@2 00 ₱ stand, or 30@40c ₱ lb wholesale.

HOMINY—We note the arrival of 100 bbls. We quote at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ lb, 62@63c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 39@50c, as to quality.

HONEY—The market is steady. We quote 1874's at 15c; 1873's 30@35c.

HOPS—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom ₱ 29c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—Notwithstanding light receipts today, the market was dull and declined materially. Choice peaches could be readily bought at $1 50@1 75; medium $1 00@1 25; common 50@75c.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $4 00 ₱ box for domestic; California red plums are quoted at $2 00@2 25 ₱ stand.

POTATOES—The receipts continue very large, and prices are lower, although not so flat as might be expected, when we take into consideration the fact that over 30,000 bushels of potatoes have been received during the past week. We quote at 65@70c per bushel for car lots on track; 75@85c from store in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 60c per pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is steady. We quote round lots at $2 30@2 35 ₱ bush; in a jobbing way, at $2 40@2 50. Flax seed is more active at about $2 10 ₱ bush; clover seed quiet at $6 00@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in good supply and prices are easy. We quote Jerseys at $5 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $3 00@3 50.

GROCERIES.

There was an active trade in the grocery business to-day, at unchanged prices. The market for refined sugars was also described by a leading dealer as "rampant," and there was a large amount of sales on the basis of 11⅝c for standard A. Coffees were also firm and ½@¾c higher in the Eastern markets, but have been firmer but not advance prices on green or roasted brands, and quotations remained unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Spices.*	
Rio, prime	23½c	Imperial	50c@ 1 00
Fancy	22½c	Japan	45c@ 1 00
Choice	22½c	Oolong	35c@ 85c
Prime	21½c	Fancy	$1 00
Good	20 c	Souchong	25c@ 85c
Java	35 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly choice N O	80c
Rio, in papers	25 c	Good	83c
Rio, in bulk	24½c	Prime	37c
Java	37 c	Demerara	65@70c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	11¾c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard "B	11¼c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard C	10¾c	Lower grades	45@50c
Powdered and granulated	12¾c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Franklin extra C	10⅝c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
American extra C	9¾c	Patna	8@8½c
Atlantic C	9¼c	Rangoon	7½c
Cuba.	₱ lb	*Rotting.*	
Porto Rico	9¼c	Layers, ₱ box	$2 40
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	12½@13c
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	Malaga	7½@8 c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prunes	10c@12½c

TOBACCO—The following from the New York *Bulletin* gives a view of the market for tobacco: Kentucky leaf does not move out quite so readily as heretofore, the full cost lessening the desire to speculate up to investment, and making consumers and exporters more particular as to quality. A good many sales have been made their appearance, too, both here and in the West that were thought to be out of the way, and this induces some caution. There are, however, no indications of weakness among holders, and nothing can be reached except extreme figures are bid.

The St. Louis *Times* says of the Missouri crop: "Owing to the unusual dryness of the past month, the crop has been almost at a standstill, the stock hardening, while the leaf has made little progress in growth. In fact, we hear that though we have good seasons, the quality must yield will be lessened from the above cause. Market very active and prices high for all working grades."

A report of the situation on the Virginia crops says: "Should there be an unprecedentedly late frost, there will be some very fine tobacco made, but the quality will be small. In any event, we are satisfied with all the information we can obtain that the yield of a fine crop can be made in this State and North Carolina. If, however, we should have early frosts, this estimate will be lessened very much, and the quality will be very inferior."

The following are the receipts of tobacco at New York.

	Tcs. & Hhds.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Past week	1,536	....	....
Since January 1	10,702	100,369	....
Same time 1873	5,058	90,122	....

The following are the exports of tobacco at New York:

	Past week.	Since. Jan. 1.	Same time 1873.
Tobacco leaf	1,536 hhds	10,787	70,307
Tobac. leaf, cases & bales	3,949	72,980	82,404
M'f'd tobacco	1lbs. 80,052	6,228,803	5,870,093

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 18, 1874.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The vexed question of the transportation of petroleum is receiving considerable attention from the oil men now, being affected both by the Columbia Conduit Company fight, and the new freight arrangement entered into by the railroads, and noticed in this column day before yesterday. It has taken some days to get a full understanding of the arrangement by which the roads pool their earnings, and make freight charges equal, whether the oil is transported a thousand or five hundred miles. Its effect on Pittsburgh is about as follows: Under the old arrangement the freight on a hundred barrels of refined oil from this city to Philadelphia was $135 00, which was reduced by drawbacks and rebates to equal $115 00. To transport the one hundred and forty barrels of crude oil, required to make one barrel refined oil, from the mouth of the pipe lines to Pittsburgh, cost 35c per barrel, or $49 00. This made the total cost of railway transportation for a hundred barrels of refined oil, from the pipelines to Philadelphia, $164 00. The new arrangement makes the charge per barrel to Philadelphia $1 75, on which a rebate is given of the amount paid for the transportation of the crude oil. The total cost of the transportation under the new arrangement is then $1 75 per barrel, which amounts to a practical increase in the rates, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, of 11c per barrel.

This increase in the rates meets with little favor from our oil operators. The only mitigation from their standpoint, is that while rates, which were already exorbitant, are increased here, the rates for the Cleveland oil refineries, which were before lower than those by way of Pittsburgh—although they involved additional transportation of three hundred miles—are made equal to them. But this is not what the oil men want. Pittsburgh by virtue of its location is the natural distributing point of the oil regions, and our operators feel that after having been obliged to carry for years, the weight imposed by unjust and discriminating freight charges, they are entitled to reap some of these advantages, instead of having those charges increased, under the plea of equalization. The events of the past few days have developed a determination on their part to spare no efforts to secure the establishment of a competing line in the transportation of oil. This they hope to do by means of the Columbia Conduit Company and the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and they say that when such a competition is established, and low rates of freight secured for oil, Pittsburgh can beat the world as a point for the handling and refining of petroleum.

MEETING OF REFINERS.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh oil refiners was held at the office of the Central Refining Company yesterday afternoon, at which the subject of transportation was freely discussed. The proceedings of the meeting were not made public, but we learn that a strong and entirely unanimous feeling was expressed in opposition to, and condemnation of, the course pursued by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the matter.

The discussion of the subject brought out the complaints of former years, as well as comments on the injustice of the present position in which the action of the company has placed the oil trade of Pittsburgh. The necessity of establishing and fostering a competing line in the transportation of oil, in opposition to the Pennsylvania Road, was fully discussed, and the result of the discussion is shown by the passage of a resolution to the effect that the refiners of Pittsburgh will at once take steps to provide for shipping their refined oil to the seaboard, by way of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad. The meeting disclosed an exceedingly strong determination to provide for more reasonable rates of transportation in the future.

PRODUCTION OF THE BUTLER OIL DISTRICT.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday presents a statement of the production of the Butler oil district, south and west of Petrolia. The statement gives an average daily production for that district of 19,434 barrels, but the *Courier* doubles 20 per cent. for overstatements, making the estimated average 15,548 barrels. The summary of statement is as follows:

Number of men employed	1,076
Number of wells drilling	81
Number of wells producing	596
Working capital invested	$4,850,000
Total daily production bbls	19,434
Less 20 per cent. bbls	3,886
Gives as total, bbls	15,548

THE MARKETS YESTERDAY.

The petroleum markets continue very dull and inactive. Operators generally are disposed to suspend business until better prices can be obtained. Prices yesterday were unchanged, if we except a shade of improvement in the eastern markets for refined oil.

The market for crude oil was apathetic and inactive yesterday at about previous prices. We quote at 85@90c for spot oil, irrespective of pipe-line, on board the cars; United at wells is quoted at 72½@75c. sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls immediate shipment.....90
3,000 bbls immediate shipment.....87½
1,000 bbls United at wells.....72½
2,000 bbls United at wells.....72½

SCOTT'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is dull and drooping. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. station at 86c ₱ bbl; at wells 55c.

REFINED.

The market for refined oil continues very dull, with a shade better feeling for Eastern delivery. We quote at 9¾@10c f. o. b. at works.

New York—Refined is quoted at 12.3-16c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Refined, spot 11¾@11¾c; September delivery 12c; October 12¼@12½c.

OIL BARRELS

are depressed and inactive at 41 40@1 45 for city; $1 30@1 35 for countries.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, September 18.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet but steady. On the upper road, the market was $1 05@1 07½. The market at Parker's Landing was 72½@75½c at the wells for United and 87½@90c for Pennsylvania shipment. The home refined market was 9½@9¾c in bulk and 9¾@10c in bbls; the agents first test 9.65@9.9c in bulk, and 10¼@10½c in bbls; benzine 70c ₱ bbl. Sales:

500 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 02½
1,200 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 00
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....72½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....75½
3,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment.....87½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment.....90

NEW YORK, September 18, closing 17.—There is a firmer feeling, with a better demand from shippers. Crude in bulk 4¾c; refined 12.3-16c on shore at refinery; cases 17¾c; naphta 10¼c. Sales in city sales: 3,000 bbls crude in bulk late yesterday; 4¾c; 3,000 bbls refined at 12.3-16c; and 5,000 bbls city naphta at 10¼c. From Philadelphia delivery the market is higher and firm; refined—10c ₱ bbl.

PARKERS, September 18.—The market is quiet and steady; United at wells 73¾c; immediate shipment 90c bbl; 30c asked.

ROUSSEVILLE, September 18.—The market is quiet and steady at 95c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 18.—The market is quiet with nothing doing, and is held at 90c.

TITUSVILLE, September 18.—The market is very quiet but steady; nominally $1 05.

OIL CITY, September 18.—The market is firmer at $1 02½@1 03.

TIDIOUTE, September 18.—The market is quiet but firm at 75@90c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—The market is quiet; S. W. 11¾@11¾c; crude 8½c; cases 15½c; sales some future, September 12c; October 12¾@12½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jos. Rushnell	National O W	929
L W Young	Sunbeam O W	475
Fisher Bro	Citizens O W	475
M. W. Stevenson	Peerless O W	944
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	939
H W McKelvey	Vesta O W	1,000
Total		5,628

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 18, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Waring Bros, Phila	1,408
Citizens	Tack Bros, Phila	416
Total		1,824

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 19, 1874.

We have to report another dull week in the iron market. There is no change to report from prices from those of last week. The makers of pig iron have been in hopes that the action of the Iron Manufacturers' Association at their meeting last week, would have the effect of increasing the demand and, perhaps, advance prices; but as yet we can see no change in the market.

We are reported the following sales:

BITTSMOOR COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

500 tons grey forge	36 00—4 mos
200 tons grey forge	36 50—4 mos
150 tons white and mottled	24 00—4 mos
100 tons close grey forge	36 00—4 mos
100 tons mill iron	36 50—4 mos
100 tons white and mottled	25 00—4 mos
100 tons mottled	25 00—4 mos
50 tons white and mottled	24 00—4 mos
50 tons open forge	36 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 1 foundry	38 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry extra	39 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 2 foundry	28 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	27 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	27 00—4 mos

HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.

100 tons mill iron	37 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00@37 00—4 mos
15 tons No. 2 foundry	34 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	33 00—4 mos
50 tons cold short forge	24 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

September 16.—The hardware business has been good during the week. Prices having remained firm and steady, the market is easy to note. Tin plate and sheet iron are firm at the rates quoted, and an advance is not unlikely.

The market for manufactured iron continues steady and firm, and a good demand is reported. The tone of the market is strong, and dealers are looking forward to it with confidence. We make no change in quotations this week.

PIG IRON.—The market during the past week has presented few features of interest. The movement has been dull, and the general tone depressed and heavy. Some business order has been placed for the higher grades, but there has been little or no inquiry. The feeling of buyers still being decidedly of the "hand-to-mouth" sort. We note some variation in prices from last quotations, viz.: The feeling generally in the direction of lower figures, and a weak feeling prevails at the close. It is probable that a different order could be placed below our quotations.

The following are the quotations at the close, four months time:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

No. 1	$24 50
No. 2	23 50
No. 3	36 50
No. 4	36 00
Nos. 5 and 6	40 00

BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.

No. 1	$32 50
No. 2	30 50
No. 1 grey forge	28 00

MASSILLON.

No. 1	$36 00
B—1	34 00
No. 2	32 00

AMERICAN SCOTCH.

No. 1 Cherry Valley	$33 00
No. 2 Cherry Valley	31 00

—*Commercial Review.*

YOUNGSTOWN.

September 17.—The continued dullness in iron throughout the country is still a subject upon our local market, and the price of pig iron may be quoted as almost nominal, the sales having been, the past week, few and scattering. There has been no reduction in price, but buyers waiting to see if prices will not go lower, has created a temporary inactivity, and unwillingness to take hold. We do not look for any further decline, as the price has reached a point where it cannot go lower for the present, five los, and the furnace owners have become tired of running at a loss.

The cessation of ore mining at Lake Superior, and consequent curtailment of production, it is expected, will have a strengthening effect upon the general market in the course of sixty days.

We continue to quote at $25 at furnace, as the price of grey forge, and we are advised of some small sales at that figure during the past week. —*Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 18, 1874.

REMARKS—Eastern telegrams represent the live stock market a shade better for most classes of cattle, hogs and sheep, and more particularly is this the case for the best grades. In the New York markets the stock is represented as very common generally, but all selling readily at former quotations; poor to prime native steers at from $5 00 to $13 00. The demand for sheep and lambs was firmer and there was a fair marked reported at $4 25@6 25 for sheep, and $5 25@7 75 for good lambs. Live hogs were quoted at $7 00@7 75; dressed hogs steady at $9 00@9 25 for grass fed, and $9 50@9 87½ for corn fed.

The Home Market.

There has been no change in the state of the cattle market since our last report. Sales were made yesterday and later by Messrs. Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, Hedges, Huff & Co., Sadler, Havens & Co, Ensign, Newton, Watson & Briggs, Reese & Hazlewood, and others, and purchases of hogs and sheep for the Eastern market by Messrs. Voetter & Brainard, H. Imhoff & Co., and E. Erresman, at the following figures:

CATTLE.

Choice 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	6 50
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 25
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 75@6 00
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 50@5 75
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 50@4 75
Stockers	2 50@3 00
Bulls	2 00@3 00

HOGS.

Philadelphias, best Chicago	$8 50@8 60
Philadelphias, good	8 25@8 40
Yorkers, good corn fed	7 00@7 25
Mixed, corn fed	7 25@7 75
Grassers	6 00@6 50
Stockers	5 25@5 50

SHEEP.

Extra, 95@100 lbs	$4 87½@5 00
Good, 90@95 lbs	4 50@4 75
Fair, 75@80 lbs	4 00@4 25
Common, 70@75 lbs	3 25@3 50
Lambs, 40@50 lbs	4 00@5 50

MILCH COWS.

First-class milches, with calves	$65 00@70 00
Second-class milches, with calves	45 00@50 00
Common	30 00@40 00

THE LOCK JOCT.

The prospect for the coming week does not appear flattering. There were those who thought the bulk of light, thin cattle had been already thrown upon the market; but it seems such is not the case. And, to use the language of a Western dealer, they (the cattle) "seem to grow thin faster than they can be shipped to market," and we are inclined to think that he is about right. The fear and trouble is that good beef will command fabulous figures ere the comming winter is over and spring returns again to cover the earth once more with pasture.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 18.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour, grain and provisions unchanged. Whisky 91 0½. Bagging—2 ¼ Kentucky hemp 13¾@14¼c; flax and jute, as to weight, 11@13c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 18.—Flour quiet at $5 10@6 50. Wheat quiet at 90@91c. Corn active at 77@78c. Oats 50@53c. Provisions strong; sales of shoulders at 9½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, September 18.—Wheat steady; extra $1 19½; No. 1, $1 15½; amber $1 09. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 80@81c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 51c.

Memphis Market

MEMPHIS, September 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 15½c. Flour firm at $4 00@7 50. Corn firm. Oats firm at 62@66c. Bacon steady at 11¾@11¾@12@12½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 18.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 80@82c. Oats firmer at 32@36c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 18.—Wheat quiet; old No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 23. Corn firm and quiet at 90c. Barley in fair demand.

FIRE BRICK.

STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REED & HARBISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BENEZET and CLARION BRANDS
OF
Fire Brick
Adapted to all descriptions of Furnaces where a high heat is required. All varieties of Tile and Shaped Brick made to order.
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WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
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MERCHANDISE & HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
On Storage, at Reasonable Rates.
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FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, September 18, 1874.

MONEY.

Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime discounts 5@6 per cent.

STERLING

Sterling weaker at 483½ for sixty days and 485¼ for sight.

GOLD

opened at 109¾ and closed at 109⅝. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent.; loans flat. Clearings, $17,000,000. Customs receipts $312,000. Treasury disbursements $72,000. Dry goods imports for the week $2,431,288.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds steady, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	116¾
5-20s, 1862	112¾	5-20s, 1868	116⅝
5-20s, 1864	113	New 5s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	113⅝	Currency 6s	117½

STATE BONDS

State bonds quiet and nominal except Tennessees, which declined slightly. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri 6s	93¼	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, old	68	N. Carolina, old	23
Tennessee, new	67	N. Carolina,

CITY MATTERS.

Thrown Out.

On Thursday night two bugies, which were being driven rapidly along Penn avenue, came in collision near the corner of Hiland avenue, and the occupants of both vehicles were thrown out. Mrs. Wm. Kyle, who rode in the buggy with her husband, was seriously injured.

The Flood Relief Fund.

The following sums were received at the Real Estate bank, Allegheny, to-day:

W. J. Stewart, $5 00; Archey Gragory, $5 00; Cash, $5 00; Harmony Lodge, A. O. U. W., $20; George Merriman, $2 50; John McCurry, $2 50; I. Brecker, $2 50; J. W. Edwards, $2 00. The grand total so far is $61,328 21.

Encampment of the Eighth Division.

Col. Chill W. Hazzard, Adjutant General of the 8th Division, National Guards, Pa., informs us that Governor Hartranft has positively promised General Gallagher to be present at the Encampment of his Division, at Mount Pleasant, and will review the troops on the 1st of October, being the 3d day of the camp.

Railroad Accident.

About twelve o'clock last night, a brakeman named Henry Wolf fell off a car near the Union Depot and was severely injured. His life was saved by his falling between the tracks. One of his arms was broken and he was otherwise severely injured by projecting rods, &c.

Coroner's Inquest.

We reported yesterday the distressing accident which occurred at McKeesport on the evening previous, by which a little boy eight years of age and residing at McKean's Station. was killed. The name of the unfortunate child was Griffith. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Base Ball.

On Thursday a match game of base ball was played at Rochester, between the Hope nine and the Standard nine. The game was quite an exciting one, and resulted in favor of the Hope nine by a score of 9 to 12. The score was as follows:

Standard,	2,	1,	0,	0,	0,	3,	3,	0,	
Hope.....	2,	1,	1,	1,	1,	1,	3,	0,	2.

Shocking Accident.

Yesterday morning a man whose name we have failed to learn, was shockingly and perhaps fatally injured in front of Brown's rolling mill on Tenth street. A coal wagon was backing up against an iron railroad iron on which the man was using, so forcibly as to crush one of the handles into his groin breaking the bones of the left leg. The injured man was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, and there is great danger of his death.

Charged With Forgery.

Alderman Anderson yesterday committed A. M. Stoner to jail, in default of $500 bail, to answer a charge of forgery preferred by James Bradley. It is alleged that in payment of a note for $500 that defendant passed to Bradley a check signed J. M. Stoner, his brother, for $500. The signature was repudiated by the latter, and hence the suit. It is said that a similar offense has been made against the same individual before Alderman Mitchell.

Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a stone mason named John Smith, employed in building the stone wall on the Troy Hill road, Allegheny, met with a serious accident. A stone that rolled down the hill struck him on the head and rendered him insensible. At first it was supposed that his skull was fractured, but investigation showed that this was not the case, and that he was not dangerously injured. He very soon recovered his senses, and was able to be removed to his home.

As Usual.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buck-wagon was left standing unhitched in front of the Diamond Savings Bank, on the corner of the Diamond and Ohio street, Allegheny, while the owner, Mr. Jacob Schamberg, entered the bank on business. The horse became restive and took a walk, ending in a run-away. The buck-wagon struck a market wagon and was overturned, the shafts broken, the rear axle bent, and the whole thing badly wrecked. And so Allegheny had her regular runaway.

More Fun.

Yesterday afternoon three little boys, named Ally Drum, Willie Hassock and Johnny Farrel, found a package of blasting powder in Grant's alley, Allegheny, and decided to have a little fun with it. At the intersection of Chartiers and Nixon streets, they laid the package on a stone crossing, and one of the boys, taking a large stone, struck the powder with the powder. An instant explosion followed, and all the boys had their handkerchiefs badly burned. Happily there was only a small quantity of the powder, and therefore more serious consequences were avoided.

Another Runaway.

Yesterday afternoon the horses attached to one of Grier's coal wagons took fright on the Perrysville plank road, a short distance beyond the toll gate, and ran away at a furious rate. Before going very far they overturned the wagon, in which a man was driving leisurely towards home, with a load of eggs, groceries, &c. The man saw the danger and leaped out of his wagon just in time to escape being struck by the coal wagon and killed. The coal wagon was upset and the contents spilled promiscuously, the shells coming off several of the eggs. Beyond this no damage was done.

A Defiant Witness.

Michael Cavenaugh was called before the Grand Jury, yesterday, to testify against a liquor seller, who had been prosecuted for illegal liquor selling by Cavenaugh's wife. Cavenaugh flatly told the Grand Jury that he would not utter a word against his friend. He was passed over to Judge Sterrett, and the Judge told him he would have to go to jail until he would testify. Michael said he would stay until he would grow gray before he'd do it. He was then sent down to jail, and in about twenty minutes he sent the following note to Warden Smith, who sent it up to Judge Sterrett:

SIR—I will swear the truth, tell them.
MICHAEL CAVENAUGH.

This settled the matter, and Michael was released, and went before the Grand Jury and gave his testimony.

Matrimonial.

On Thursday evening, as may be noticed by the announcements in its appropriate place, the marriage of Mr. Charles L. McCutcheon and Miss Lida C. Hays was celebrated at the family residence of the latter, on Center avenue. There was a large attendance of friends of the two families thus united, and a most agreeable evening was experienced by all. The ceremony was performed by Prof. S. J. Wilson, D. D., and the happy couple were warmly congratulated by their many friends. The marriage was a most fashionable one, and the bride was complimented by a richness of presents. The beautiful and accomplished bride is the daughter of the late William C. Hays, and the groom is one of our most promising young business men. The happy pair left on a trip east, and the best wishes of a host of friends accompany them.

Narrow Escape.

Yesterday afternoon the horse and carriage of Mr. Dillinger were standing in front of a store on Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. Mrs. D. was in the store, and her little boy was sitting with the driver on the front seat of the carriage. A recklessly driven wagon came down the street, struck the carriage, breaking one of the wheels, and frightening the carriage horse. The shock of the collision threw the little boy out, and he was caught in one of the carriage wheels, his arms and legs being entangled among the spokes. Happily a bystander caught and stopped the carriage horse instantly, and the child's mother, seeing the danger, ran out and extricated the little one. Had the horse been permitted to go half its length, the little boy would have been killed. The wagon passed on down the street, and no arrests were made.

The High School.

This week closes with fourteen hundred and thirty pupils on the roll. The classes are now all formed, and the school is well organized and in good working order. The three literary societies have been reorganized, and manifest an unusual interest in this important adjunct to their studies. The Phi Kappa resumes with the following persons as the principal officers: Richard Dunn, President; Samuel Jones, Vice President; Miss Margaret M. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; Miss M. Gill, Recording Secretary, and Mr. Fleming, Treasurer. The Dean is to be under the supervision of the following: Thomas Myler, Chairman; Wm. A. Stone, Vice Ipresident; Miss Mary Scovel, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Ella Parsley, Recording Secretary, and Mr. Marvin Scaife, Treasurer. The Cochran has the following officers: Richard Dunn, President; George Hamilton, Vice President; Miss Margaret Snowden, Corresponding Secretary; John Irvine, Corresponding Secretary; R. Scott, Treasurer, and M. Bosworth, Editor.

A Fashionable Wedding in the East End.

On Thursday evening, there was a very brilliant and fashionable wedding in East Liberty, the contracting parties being the Rev. Joseph R. Milligan, son of Mr. Robert Milligan, of Swissvale, and Miss Mollie E. Marchand, daughter of Dr. John I. Marchand, of Shady Lane. The number of guests was large, and the ceremony was performed in the Presbyterian church, by the Rev. R. B. Ewing, assisted by the Rev. John Gillespie, pastor of the congregation. The bridesmaids were Miss Sallie Marchand, sister of the bride, Miss Mattie Lewis and Miss Alice Sellers. Groomsmen, G. S. Hubbard, of New York city; Harry J. Milligan, of Crawfordsville, Ind., and George Lewis of this city. Barclay Everson, Alex. McKaig, Albert Sellers, Warren Ewing, Frank Willis, jr., and Will Orr were ushers. After the ceremony, the guests repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, where the happy couple received the hearty congratulations of the numerous friends who had assembled on the occasion. After these friendly greetings, and an inspection of the wedding presents, the guests were conducted to a canopy, upon the lawn, under which a sumptuous repast was served. The table was elaborately decorated with the choicest flowers, and brilliantly illuminated. The large array of happy, smiling faces completed the picture—presenting a scene of rare beauty and elegance. The bride and groom took the 2:50 A. M. train for the East, carrying with them the best wishes of hosts of friends.

CIVIL SUITS.

Alleged Damages and Trespass.

W. A. Boucher yesterday commenced an action in the District Court against A. D. Thompson, to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution. Plaintiff sets forth that on the 24th of July last defendant made an information, charging plaintiff with getting goods on false pretenses, and that the same went before the Grand Jury, who ignored the bill. Plaintiff claims that by said proceeding he was put to considerable trouble and expense, and hence seeks reparation.

A capias was issued returnable the first Monday of December next, bail in the meantime being required in the sum of $500.

John A. Miller and Annie, his wife, in the same court, bring suit for damages sustained by their character by the alleged assertion of Mary Canavan, on the 14th of this month, that they kept a disreputable house. Capias issued. B. M. Clements also instituted an action in this court against William Boyd to try the title to a lot of ground in Penn township.

The borough of McKeesport filed a bill in equity to restrain H. B. Sinclair, B. B. Cousins, Owens, from usurping the powers and prerogatives of the borough in laying out streets, lanes, alleys, etc. The bill sets forth that the actions of defendants are highly prejudicial to the interests of said borough. Summons issued.

THE RESERVOIRS

Meeting of the Investigating Committee—Contractor Howard on the Stand—About Payments of Money.

The special subcommittee of the Water Committee, appointed to investigate the various charges of over estimates in the construction of the Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs, met last evening, Mr. W. C. Brown in the chair.

The taking of testimony in behalf of Mr. Kennedy was at once proceeded with.

Mr. John Gibbon, who was assistant to Mr. Green and also to Mr. Shields, was called and examined. He stated that in April last he heard Mr. Kennedy ask Green as to whether there were any over estimates; the books were examined and it was found that some 7,330 yards had been twice estimated, once as soiling and once as rock; Mr. Green could not account for it; Mr. McClelland and Mr. Leow were present at the time also; this was all the over estimate I know of.

[At this point personal remarks occurred between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Green. The former said that he desired to show by the witness that the latter informed him of the character of Green, and that immediately upon learning of it he, Kennedy, discharged Green. Mr. Green desired to reply in the personal attack, but the committee refused to hear any personalities. Trouble also broke out between the witness and Green that was also stopped.]

Witness then proceeded, stating that about the 2nd of May Col. Kennedy told him that he heard Green had received several hundred dollars from Howard; witness preferred not to tell the name of his informant; cautioned Mr. Kennedy that Green might set the office on fire as Roberts report was made Green asserted that he was sure he was underestimated—he thought from 3,000 to 5,000 yards.

On cross examination by Mr. Green, witness said that sometimes when Green was absent Mr. Shields attended to the run the level; Green said he had over estimated 7,330 yards of soiling twice; Green told me that he had counted through the bed clothing.

Mr. J. Howard was affirmed and testified as follows: I know of no overestimate on either Brilliant Hill or Hiland avenue and am very confident there never was any in the contrary I am prepared to say that after the first three months of the progress of the work it was understood by the contractors, at the present time taking the contract as a whole I have estimated to its true value by from $30,000 to $40,000; I make these statements as a civil engineer of over thirty years experience.

To Mr. Thompson—Never made any measurement of the work in detail; I make these remarks because the work taken by me and the prices that I got made it necessary for me to do the work, such as the excavation, &c., at first at low prices, making my cuts, preparing and stripping quarries, all of which were a portion of the large expenditures in the prosecution of the work; from $75,000 to $80,000 have been expended in the preparation to commence the work; I have had no pay for this kind of work, and the work I did get pay for was the low price work.

Never made any measurement of the work done; I don't dispute that the measurements were made, but I don't think proper estimates paid; I never offered Kennedy any money to give liberal estimates; gave Mr. Green some table goods, or a merchantation; that is the only man I ever gave any to or who asked me for money; I gave the money to Green on his importuning me that he was not safe to refuse him; never got any note for the money; don't think Green or defendant ever passed a check given him by my son; thought if I refused he would not do me justice; he insinuated something about it; he said that the estimates either way; there were never any intimations from Mr. Kennedy.

To Mr. Kennedy—I think you did inquire why I had given Green money and why I did not tell you of it; I think you said if you had known it sooner you would have discharged him; Green was discharged soon after this conversation; at the time of the commencement of this investigation Green asked me to say nothing of the money.

Mr. James Monroe testified in answer to a question by Mr. Kennedy that before Robert's report was presented Green did him the favor to state that he thought he would be found to be underestimate some thousands of yards.

Mr. James Morrow testified similarly—that Green had said he was under estimated from 3,000 to 4,000 yards.

At this point Mr. Green asked to make the same statement himself under oath. The statement was received.

Mr. Kennedy said it was important, as Mr. Green had previously sworn that he (Kennedy) knew of over estimate.

At this point the Committee adjourned until Monday evening.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending September 17, 1874. Furnished for the Commercial from the office of J. Mc. Perkins & Co. Counselors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Scale for Locks—Jacob Kinzer, Pittsburgh, assignor of three-fourths his right to R. Pitcairn, D. M. Watt and J. J. Torley, same place. Filed May 11, 1874.

Smoke-stacks—James McLane, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and M. Zeck, same place. Filed May 25, 1874.

Steam Pumps—Jos. F. Hamilton, Pittsburgh. Filed March 26, 1874.

Running Gear for Vehicles—William A. Ehrgott, Pittsburgh. Filed June 27, 1874.

Sealing Bottles—Thos. Scott, Pittsburgh. Filed May 23, 1874.

Sash Fastener—Jacob R. Fetthouse, Indiana. Filed March 21, 1874.

Sash Balances—Lewis Fegley, Port Carbon. Filed June 30, 1874.

Combined Applejand Cider Mills—Peter Eby, Salisbury township, near Kinzer's P. O., Lancaster county. Filed Aug. 3, 1874.

Car Couplings—Chas. H. Ames, Corry. Filed November 25, 1873.

Turbine Water Wheels. John B. McCormick, Indiana county, and Jas. L. Brown, Brookville. Filed June 20, 1874.

Platform Gears for Vehicles—Harry S. Clark, Towanda. Filed February 28, 1874.

Steam Generator—Wm. P. Hale, Agricultural College. Filed February 21, 1874.

Feed Pipes for Oil Stills—T. McGowan, Meredith, and S. Van Syckel, Titusville. Filed July 7, 1874.

OHIO.

Coal Drilling machines—M. H. Evans, Vienna. Filed April 23, 1874.

Coal Cutting Machines—W. Reed, Chagrin Falls. Filed January 14, 1874.

Soldering Lamps—Ferdinand Reitz, Birmingham. Filed August 19, 1873.

Cheese Rings—N. A. Witherell, Solon. Filed June 30, 1874.

Vehicle Springs—Robert Walker, Harrisville. Filed July 11, 1874. Improvement on patent No. 146,262.

Dumping and Loading Machines—Alex. Mc. Creight, Springfield. Filed September 21, 1872.

Cotton Seed Planters—Christian Walters, Powhatan. Filed April 15, 1874.

Bridges—Andrew Burneson, Mansfield. Filed May 29, 1874.

Millers' Pulley Staffs—Sidwell Taylor, Waynesville. Filed January 12, 1874.

Wagon Brakes—Alex. Hogue, Rutland. Filed May 4, 1874.

Strap Loops—Saml. C. Talcott, Ashtabula. Filed July 11, 1872.

Corset—James G. La Fonte, Dayton. Filed February 11, 1874.

REISSUED.

Corn Planters—James Campbell, Harrison, Ohio, for himself and James A. Campbell, administrator of W. Campbell, deceased, assignee of one-half interest in patent No. 4,642, dated May 8, 1846; reissue No. 2,899, dated February 15, 1870; reissue No. 5,078, dated October 1, 1872. Filed July 15, 1874.

THE EDGEWOOD RAILROAD CASE.

The Master Decides in Favor of the Railroad Company.

The litigation growing out of the building of the Edgewood Railroad, from a point near Edgewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to certain coal lands some three miles distant, has been in progress over a year, and bids fair to hang on another six months before a final decision is reached. For some months past D. D. Bruce, Esq., appointed as Master to take testimony and report the facts to the Court, with the form of a decree, has been engaged in that work, and has his report almost ready for the printer. When printed, it will be submitted to the Court for their action.

It will be remembered that Mr. James Kelly, through whose land a large portion of the road has been built, alleges that the construction of the road was undertaken, under the general railroad law, to avoid the restrictions of the act relative to lateral railroads; that there is no public necessity for the road, and that the assumption that the company intended to do a general carrying business was a mere pretext. The object was that of a business company to get their coal into market. There was a square answer to these allegations, the company claiming that they had organized under the general railroad law in good faith, and having strictly complied with the provisions of that law were legally protected in entering upon the lands of Mr. Kelly. There were several important questions raised during the investigation, and the report of Mr. Bruce will be looked for with some interest by his brethren of the bar.

The decision is in favor the railroad company, giving them the right to build and operate the road; but at the same time some of the material facts have been forced in favor of the complainant. This is about all that the master has as yet made public. The case will be argued before the Court, and in the meantime, the road has been in full operation for several months.

Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell conducted the case for the railroad company and Messrs. Schoyer, Reed, and others for the complainant.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Regular Meeting—Nuisances to be Abated.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Edwards, President, in the chair.

The Health Officer called attention to the condition of Smallman street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, a filthy pond occupying the place and making an insufferable nuisance. The property abutting belonged to the city, and it was the duty of the city to abate the nuisance in front of property near by.

The City Engineer has stated that the only plan to remedy the evil (the street not having been graded) was to pass an ordinance for the opening and grading of the street.

On motion of Mr. Arthurs, the Health Officer was instructed to report the facts to the Street Committee, and ask that the remedy be applied.

On motion, after some discussion, it was ordered that the services of the officer stationed at the Point, be dispensed with after this week.

The health officer reported complaints of nuisance arising from a slaughter-house on Liberty street, near the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, at foot of Virgin alley. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The President was instructed to ask a warrant from the Controller for $1,500 in favor of the Treasurer, the account with the latter being overdrawn. Adjourned.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 18, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M..	30.07	66	88	E.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M..	30.00	79	54	E.	Light.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.05	71	67	E.	Calm.	Fair.

Mean. barom.....30.05 | Highest therm.....82
Mean therm.....70 | Lowest therm.....59

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

The Old Catholics.

A dispatch from London, under date of September 16th, to a New York paper, says: "A dispatch from Bonn says the Old Catholic Conference has come to an agreement on all important points of dogma. The Bishop of Pittsburgh, on behalf of the American Protestants, and Dr. Dollinger for the manner in which he had conducted the deliberations and presented written statements congratulating the Conference on the harmony manifested and the agreement accomplished. The Dean of Chester and others spoke in similar terms."

SEVENTH DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

The Late Review at Franklin.

Among the many military reviews and reunions which have taken place recently, that at Franklin, on Monday week, will be most pleasantly remembered by the immense crowd of people who had the good fortune to witness it. It was universally admitted that there could not material for soldiers in any division of the State, than is to be found in the Seventh, while its brave young commander, Major Gen. Henry S. Huidekooper, takes a deep interest as well as a proper pride in everything pertaining to this crack organization. The General, although young in years, is a veteran in the service, having won his stars, not mere paper generals congregate, or in dress parade performances, but in the front where the battle raged the fiercest. General H. entered the army in 1862, as Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, P. V., and served in the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Gettysburg, where he lost his right arm in the first day's fight, on the first of July, while gallantly leading forward the regiment of which he was in command. Into this action he took seventeen officers and two hundred men, coming out with one officer and eighty-two men, which would indicate the work, as well as the weather, was rather warm. In 1864, he was commissioned Colonel and transferred to duty in Philadelphia. Later he was breveted Brigadier General, and at the time of the forming of the State militia was made Major General of the Twentieth Division. Subsequently, the Division having been consolidated, he was assigned to the command of the Seventh. General H. is an educated, accomplished gentleman, of about thirty-two years of age, of commanding presence and most pleasing address. Possessing ample means and a generous, patriotic disposition, with plenty of leisure at his command, as well as a fine military taste, he is, of all others, the most emphatically, "the right man in the right place." A brave soldier and gentleman, never drew a sword, than Henry Shippen Huidekooper.

While all the companies participating in this review bore themselves so well, displaying such thorough knowledge and discipline, we claim indulgence for especially noticing the Citizens' corps of Titusville. This is an independent organization, not connected with the National Guard, but under the uniform laws of the State Legislature. It is composed of one hundred active members, and was organized March 27, 1874; but on Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, city, 120x22 feet.....$1,600
C. J. Hilliard to Thomas Mellon, September 15, 1874; lot on Bedford avenue, Thirteenth ward.....$300
V. H. Gray to trustees of Gilead Church, Moon township, August 6, 1874; lot in Moon township containing one-half acre.....$200
Samuel McMannis to Wm. A. McMannis, July 24, 1874; lot in Penn township containing 37 perches.....$50
M. M. Wilson to Francis McCarter, August 1, 1874; tract of land in Elizabeth township containing 2 acres.....$250
Eli Ensor to Wm. Stacklin, January 28, 1874; two lots in Union township, 50x180 feet...$400
Wm. H. Barr to John Ross, February 13, 1873; one-sixth of forty-six acres of land and other land in Pine township.....$200

EVENING SCHOOLS.

An Opportunity for Young Men.

On Monday evening the public night schools in all the wards of the city will commence, and continue for five full months. The opportunity should be taken advantage of, and every young man and woman who cannot attend in day time should avail himself or herself of this opportunity. In addition to these regular schools in all the districts, mechanical schools will be opened the Reform School building, the Franklin building, and in the Humboldt building, South Side. As soon as arrangements can be made a similar school will be opened in the East End. We are also notified that an additional school for mechanical drawing and commercial arithmetic will open on Monday evening, 21st inst., at the Lawrence district (Fifteenth ward) School-house. The services of M. A. Ioff, Schuler, a draughtsman, well known in manufacturing circles, have been secured, while the Principal of the day school, Prof. Duncan, will supervise the institution.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.

A Frightful Runaway Accident—A Lady Instantly Killed, and Her Husband, Her Daughter and the Driver Injured.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, one of the most terrible runaway accidents we have ever been called upon to record, took place in this city. As the result of it an elderly lady was instantly killed, her husband was severely injured, her daughter slightly so, and the driver of their carriage very seriously hurt.

Mr. John Crawford, of the firm of Oliphaunts & Crawford, dealers in fine manufactured, was riding up Fifth avenue with his wife, daughter and driver, in an open barouche. The party were on their way from the city to their residence at Homewood, by way of Fifth avenue extension. The horses were being driven quite rapidly up the avenue, and near the foot of Wylie street a coal wagon was encountered standing on the street. The driver of the barouche did not commence soon enough to turn out of the way of the wagon, and when he did attempt to get out of the way, had not time to do so, the rails of the car track interfering. The second wagon struck the barouche, and tore off one of its front wheels.

The shock of the collision threw Mrs. McClure, Mr. Crawford's daughter, to the ground, and also the driver of the barouche, Hugh Cooper. The horses, frightened and unmanageable, started to run at a furious rate, and turning the corner, dashed away out Fifth avenue extension. They had not gone far when Mr. Crawford was thrown out. A short distance further on, at the corner of Fifth avenue the baroucbe was dashed against a telegraph pole, and Mrs. Crawford was thrown to the ground with fearful violence.

Those who were near, ran at once to the lady, but before they reached her, she was dead. Her head had struck the edge of the curb curb, and her skull was completely shattered. Her death was almost instantaneous. Her body was taken up and carried into the real estate office of Captain Wm. Ward, in the Diamond, while the lady had been thrown, and remained there until removed by Mr. Devore, the undertaker, last evening.

Mr. Crawford was also, at first, supposed to be dead. He lay insensible for a long time, and such violence as to render him insensible, and an ugly gash, from which the blood flowed profusely, in the left side of his head. He was also, was taken up and carried into Captain Ward's office, where he was soon restored to consciousness, and it was ascertained that his skull was not fractured, and his injuries, though serious, were not dangerous. After his wounds were dressed, he was removed to his home in a carriage.

Mrs. McClure, who was thrown out at the time of the collision, was happily but very slightly injured. One of the wheels of the barouche passed over her leg above the ankle, but nothing worse than a bruise resulted.

The driver, Hugh Cooper, who was thrown out at the time, was on his feet almost instantly, and running after the frightened horses. He seemed to be entirely unhurt, and succeeded in stopping the horses, which had been stopped a short distance from where Mrs. Crawford was thrown out, while the barouche lay ground in a helpless condition. He was carried into the livery stable of Robert Wilson, on Fifth avenue, and remained there in great pain until removed home in the evening. His back was badly hurt, and it was thought that he had received internal injuries. The physician thought his condition serious.

Coroner McAleenan summoned a jury and proceeded to investigate the cause and manner of the death of Mrs. Crawford. Considerable was experienced in procuring witnesses, but the testimony elicited went to show clearly that the death was accidental, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The demand for a repetition of the play of "Donahey and Son," in which Miss Florence has caused such a dramatic sensation, by his exquisite performance of *Captain Cuttle*, has been so great, that the management have been obliged to yield to the popular pressure. Consequently, to-night (Saturday) will be substituted for "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" at the matinee to-day, when Mr. Florence will appear for the last time as *Captain Cuttle*. In the evening, the great Irish drama, "The Wearing of the Green," will be given, followed by the farce of "The Irish Lion."

Academy of Music.

S. S. Sanford's old-time minstrels will give two entertainments to-day, matinee and evening. The company has been strengthened since its arrival here by the addition of several fine singers, and is now equal to the best traveling troupe. The quartette especially is highly praised by all who have listened to it. The matinee this afternoon will afford the ladies a fine opportunity to attend, and one which they should not fail to take advantage of. The performance this evening will be the last, as the troupe announced their appearance elsewhere on Monday evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The popular family matinee at Trimble's begins at half-past two, and is always enjoyable. For the evening performance the bill of extra length and merit is to be expected.

The Thomas Orchestra.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' famous orchestra will give concerts at Library Hall on the evenings of October 16th and 17th.

The Hibernicon.

McEvoy's Hibernicon, which, as everybody knows, is one of the best entertainments going, will be at Masonic Hall all-of next week. Of course it will be patronized largely.

Pittsburgh Monumental

Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.
ALEXANDER CASKEY.

For Office Furniture

go to the extensive establishment of Messrs. W. B. McLean & Co., 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street. This kind of furniture has been made a specialty by this firm, and all tastes can be suited.

Country Merchants

who deal in Drugs, Dyes, Medicines, Paints and Perfumery, will do well to remember that McClurran & McKennan, 85 Market street, are selling these above goods to dealers at exceedingly low prices. Their stock comprises every article in the line, and is entirely fresh and pure, and as this firm have, for a long time, made a specialty of goods for that trade, they are enabled to sell at prices much lower than is usual in the trade. They give special attention to *Fine Indigo, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Dye*, etc. The reputation this house has acquired for selling no other than the pure goods is well known, and gives character to any article obtained there. They are constantly adding to their assortment many novelties, have special arrangements with importers and manufacturers by which they are immediately supplied with all new goods as fast as they appear, and from this fact their stock and assortment will always be found greater and fresher than is usual elsewhere. Country merchants that consult their interest will certainly call on this firm, examine their assortment and obtain prices. They will be pleased to wait upon you whether you purchase or not.

Personal.

We are pleased to note the return to Pittsburgh of Mr. C. A. Muhlenbring, of No. 28 Fifth avenue, from an extended tour of the old countries. Mr. M. has on exhibition two very fine suits of clothing, one from a noted London establishment, and another from Vienna. He also succeeded in engaging two first-class journeymen tailors for his customers in Pittsburgh. TTHS

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" and "Improved Corn Starch"

is the best in the world. Just glance at the array of medals awarded them for perfection of quality.

Grand International Exhibition, Paris, 1867.
do. do. do. London, 1862.
do. do. do. Havre, 1868.
do. do. do. Hamburg, 1869.
do. do. do. Cologne, 1863.

Of the Netherlands at Amsterdam, 1869. Also at American Institute and innumerable State and agricultural fairs throughout the country.

CHICAGO, February 14, 1871.—I find, after a thorough trial, Duryeas' Starch the best in all particulars of any I have ever used.
GEO. M. MUNGER,
Proprietor Munger's Opera House Laundry. TTHS

The Union Bridge

at the Point, will be open for travel on October 1st, d*

THE ORGAN OF THE DAY.

A Remarkably Fine Instrument—A Prominent and Enterprising Firm.

Indiscriminate puffing is well enough in the way of advertising, but it ofttimes misleads the reader; but facts, yes, undeniable facts, especially when furnished in relation to articles about which one is desirous of obtaining information, are always acceptable as bread and butter. And just what we wish to do in this article is to furnish our readers with some facts in relation to a remarkably fine combination orchestral organ, which we yesterday saw at the rooms of S. Hamilton & Co., No. 51 Fifth avenue.

The instrument was manufactured especially for the parlor of Mr. J. D. Pores, of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, at a cost of $550, by Simmons & Clough, of Detroit, Mich., a firm which has long since established for itself a fame second to none for excellence of manufacture, combined with moderation in price. It is a combination pipe and reed instrument, having thirteen stops, one more stop than has ever been given to any other organ. The case is of black walnut, elaborately carved and finished, and embellished with medallion heads of Adam and Eve.

The new stop is entitled viola cherista or breathing stop, which gives to the instrument soft, mellow, delicate and tender tones not produced by any other organ. It has also seven sets of reeds, and the combinations produced by it is really grand. In fact, the combinations it affords, its scope, volume and power, sweetness of tone, delicacy of touch and wonderful variations, place it far in the lead of any similar instrument yet manufactured. It must be seen to be appreciated, and when once heard, it cannot but impress the most casual observer with its great merit and superiority.

We also noticed at the rooms of Mr. Hamilton a very fine church organ, which was manufactured by the same company, and which is to be placed in the Arch street M. E. church, Allegheny. This instrument is similar to the one furnished the Liberty street M. E. Church by Mr. H., a description of which we have given on sundry occasions.

Mr. Hamilton, at No. 51 Fifth avenue, will be found a great variety of melodeons and organs manufactured by the same company, embracing different varieties, for schools, lodges, churches and the parlor, and which, we have not the least hesitancy in saying, are the best instruments in the country for the money invested and the price.

Those of our readers about making purchases of musical instruments, should at once consult their best interests, and this can be done by calling on Messrs. Hamilton & Co., at No. 51 Fifth avenue.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

New Goods at Mr. P. McArdle's.

Gentlemen will find at the merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. P. McArdle, No. 6 Smithfield street, corner of Diamond alley, one of the largest and finest stocks of fine cassimeres, vestings, etc., suitable for fall and winter wear. The goods have been selected with great care, having been purchased very low for cash. Mr. McArdle will therefore be enabled to give his customers a first rate suit, in dress or business style, for a very reasonable sum. Call and examine the goods, look over the fall fashions, and leave your order for a suit. You may travel the city over without finding more suitable goods, or more first-class accommodations to superintend the making. Customers are guaranteed entire satisfaction, and there are no risks to run.

For Elegant Parlor Furniture

go to the establishment of Messrs. W. B. McLean & Co., 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street, where you will have a large and complete assortment from which to select. Latest styles in vogue.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE STOVE LINE.

Sweet Home, Extra.

A new Cook Stove for wood or coal, manufactured for wholesale and retail trade, by H. Ansbutz & Son, No. 214 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and 196 Ohio street, Allegheny.

The Union Bridge

at the Point, will be open for travel on October 1st. d*

Best Flours in the Market

are the Pavonia Steam Mills flour, made from best Kentucky white wheat; Pittsburgh City Mills and Eclipse, made from Kentucky amber and Michigan white, all manufactured and guaranteed by Marshall, Kennedys & Co.

N. B.—See that the firm's name is on each barrel or sack. MTuFS

Bargains in Watches and Jewelry.

John Stevenson's Sons, in consequence of the recent death of their father, and in order to settle up the estate, are now disposing of their entire stock of watches and jewelry, at their warehouse, No. 66 Market street. The goods are being disposed of at a great sacrifice, and those who wish to secure bargains in watches, jewelry or silver ware, should call and examine the goods.

The Union Bridge

at the Point, will be open for travel on October 1st. d*

$10 to $1,000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent a month. Reference furnished. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. 1*

H. ANSBUTZ & SON,

Stove Manufacturers,

located at No. 214 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and No. 196 Ohio street, Allegheny, are manufacturers of the new Cook Stove, Sweet, Home, Extra. Also the celebrated Beacon Light Stoves, self-feeding, for anthracite coal. Ranges, Grate-fronts, Fenders, &c. Particular attention is given to retail customers and dealers.

Silver Plated Ware

Polished with IMPERIAL SILVER SOAP will last many times longer than if polished with whiting or plate-powder. SMW

The Best and Cheapest

Toilet soap is Robinson's Oatmeal Glycerine. Sold everywhere. SMW

Thimble Making.

The manufacture of thimbles is very simple, and singular interesting. Coin silver is mostly used, and is obtained by purchasing coin dollars. Hence it happens that the profits of the business are affected instantaneously by all the variations in the nation's greenback promises to pay. The first operation strikes a novice as almost wicked, for it is nothing else than putting a lot of bright silver dollars, fresh from the mint, into dirty crucibles, and melting them up into solid ingots. These are rolled out to the required thickness, and cut by a stamp into circular pieces of the required size. A solid metal bar of the size of the inside of the intended thimble, moved by powerful machinery up and down in a hollow cylinder, the outside of which is the same thimble, bends the circular disks into the thimble shape as fast as they can be placed under the descending bar. Once in shape, the work of brightening, polishing and decorating is done upon a lathe. First, the blank form is fitted upon a rapidly revolving rod. A slight touch of a sharp chisel takes a thin shaving from the end, another does the same on the side, and the third rounds off the rim. A round steel rod, dipped in oil and pressed upon the interior, gives a lustrous polish, and then a little revolving steel wheel, whose edge is a raised ornament, held against the revolving blank, prints that ornament just outside the rim. Second, with the same, a different ornament around the centre, while a third wheel with sharp points makes the indentions on the lower half and end of the thimble. The metal is brightened and polished in a similar way, the thimble being held in a revolving mould. All that remains to be done is to drill the perforations in soapsuds, to remove the oil, brush them up and pack them for the trade.

Six million eight hundred and forty-one thousand dollars' circulation have been returned to various national banks, which, under the new currency act, have applied therefor for retirement.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending September 18:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week.....	37,508
Same time last year.....	25,180
Total receipts to date.....	49,023
Same time last year.....	48,589
Exports for the week.....	3,124
Same time last year.....	5,463
Total exports to date.....	11,187
To same date last year.....	20,881
Stock at all United States ports.....	165,075
Same time last year.....	75,144
Stock at all interior towns.....	20,526
Same time last year.....	12,175
Stock at Liverpool.....	706,000
Last year.....	707,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain.....	17,000
Same time last year.....	31,000

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, September 18.—Cattle—Receipts today 98 head, which is a total for the week thus far of 10,693 head. No sales reported as all fresh arrivals were through consignments yards bare of stock.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 1,600